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Police

1871

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT

IN THE

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1871.

(IN FOUR VOLUMES.)

VOL. IV.

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A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1871.

Read the following papers :—

No. 1. Petition from FATIMA BEGUM, grand-niece and adopted daughter of Ramath-oo-Nissa Begum, Nicka widow of the late Tippoo Sultan, residing in the Mahal at Vellore, dated Vellore, 27th July 1871, (P. No. 1761 of 1871).

States that, from the date of the demise of Ramath-oo-Nissa Begum, her adoptive mother, a monthly allowance of Rupees 15 is continued to her under the Order of the Government of India, dated 9th August 1867, No. 1878; but the annual allowance of Rupees 20 for clothing was not granted to her as requested by the deceased Ramath-oo-Nissa Begum and as granted to all the members of the family of Tippoo Sultan.

2. Prays that an order may be passed, sanctioning to her clothing allowance like other members, and the payment of the same with arrears.

No. 1761.

Referred to the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, for report.

(By order.)

OOTACAMUND, 13*th September* 1871.

(Signed) A. DE.C. SCOTT, Captain, R. E.,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D,,
for *Under Secy. to Govt.*,
Public &c. Depts.

No. 2. From the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vellore, 25th September 1871, No. 98.

With reference to the endorsement of Government, No. 1761, dated 13th September 1871, on the enclosed petition from Fatima Begum, grand-niece and adopted daughter of the late Ramath-oo-Nissa Begum, Nicka widow of Tippoo Sultan, referred to me for report, I have the honour to inform you that, a short time prior to Ramath-oo-Nissa Begum's death, at her particular request and as

a special case, Mr. Barlow, the then Sub-Collector in charge of this office, recommended the petitioner for a pension, and the Government of India granted a life-pension of Rupees 15 per mensem to be drawn from the date of the Begum's death, which event took place on the 1st August 1869.

Vide letter, No. 18, dated 23rd February 1867.
Vide G. O., dated 30th August 1867, No. 243.

2. Petitioner's prayer for an annual clothing allowance is inadmissible. The practice of granting such an indulgence has been confined to the widows of Tippoo, and is never departed from except in very rare cases when absolutely necessary. In the present instance, petitioner draws a tolerably good pension; her husband is young and well able to add to the income; she can, therefore, have but little difficulty in maintaining herself and her family of four children. Under these circumstances, therefore, I do not think it proper that petitioner's prayer should be acceded to.

No. 3. ORDER THEREON, 3rd October 1871, No. 310.

The Government authorize, as a special case, the continuance of the clothing allowance of 20 Rupees per annum to the petitioner.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 4. Read the following letter from the Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 25th September 1871, No. 261:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, petition addressed to me by Syed Mahomed Hussain and Syed Mahomed Ghous, second and fourth sons of Syed Khasim Nawaz Khan, deceased, and to submit the following report concerning it.

2. On the death of the above-mentioned Nawaz Khan in the year 1850, the late Nawab granted to his widow, Fatima Begum, a pension of Rupees 30 per mensem for her own support and that of the family of her deceased husband.—(Order, dated 20th November 1850). The proportions in which the amount was to be divided were not specified at the time; but, by proceedings of the Istifa Cutcherry (27th June 1853), it was ordered that the amount should be divided equally between the widow and her second and fourth sons. This was so decided because the other members of the family were otherwise provided for.

3. The above arrangement remained in force till the lady died (22nd February 1871). The whole stipend being drawn in her name, lapsed. Her second and fourth sons (petitioners) now pray that their shares (Rupees 10 per mensem each) may be continued to them, with arrears from date of their mother's death. Their prayer being supported by the records, I beg to recommend it for favourable consideration.

No. 5. ORDER THEREON, 3rd October 1871, No. 279.

The continuance of the allowances drawn by Syed Mahomed Hussain and Syed Mahomed Ghous (with arrears from their mother's death) is sanctioned.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 6. Read the following letter from the Government Agent at Chepauk and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 3rd October 1871, No. 269:—

I have the honour to enclose, for the sanction of Government, a list of arrears due to the servants pensioned by Proceedings of Government, No. 286, dated 13th ultimo, amounting to Rupees (10,804-2-10) ten thousand eight hundred and four, Annas two, and Pies ten, after deducting* the amount of gratuity disbursed to them.

* E. M. C., No. 374, dated 9th June 1858, paragraph 6.

2. These arrears have been calculated agreeably to E. M. C., Nos. 49 and 77, dated 18th and 28th January 1858, paragraphs 2 and 3, which direct that pensions granted for service, &c., shall commence from the date of the cessation of service.

3. This amount can be met from the Agency Budget of 1871-72 under the head of "Carnatic Stipends of 1801 and 1855 including Jaghiredars," as provision was made for this anticipated amount.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 10th October 1871, No. 319.

The Government sanction the disbursement of the sum of Rupees (10,804-2-10) ten thousand eight hundred and four, Annas two, and Pies ten, to the persons described in the list submitted with the foregoing letter.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 8. Read the following letter from H. LEPOER WYNNE, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 16th September 1871, No. 1958-P.:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 7th of August 1871, No. 238, forwarding, for transmission to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, a petition addressed to His Grace by Etibar-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, a Carnatic Stipendiary, praying for an increase to his pension.

2. The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council observes that the petitioner in his petition asks to be allowed to retire from Madras, and live in such locality as may be found most advantageous in respect to cheapness of living. I am to inquire whether there is any objection to this request being granted.

No. 9. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 10th October 1871, No. 320.

I am directed to acknowledge Mr. Under-Secretary LePoer Wynne's letter, No. 1958-P., dated the 16th September last, and in reply to state that there is no objection to Etibar-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor, Carnatic Stipendiary, residing elsewhere than in Madras. He has only to apply to the Chepauk Agent, stating the place at which he wishes to reside and draw his pension.

2. I am to add that Etibar-ood-Dowlah Bahadoor is perfectly aware that there is no difficulty in his changing his place of residence.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 10. Circular from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 1st September 1871, No. 1852-P.

With reference to the Resolution of this Department, No. 434-P., dated 5th March 1870, and your reply dated 28th February 1870, No. 77, I am directed to request that the Government of India may, at the very earliest practicable date, be favoured with a statement of the chiefs and owners of political holdings within the jurisdiction of the Government of Fort St. George, showing in each case whether nuzzerana has or has not ever been taken.

No. 11. Telegram from the Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trevandrum, 20th September 1871.

Nuzzerana on successions has never been paid by Travancore or Cochin. The Annual Shencotta Nuzzerana payable by Travancore has long been consolidated with the subsidy.

No. 12. Telegram from the Collector of Bellary, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Bellary, 19th September 1871.

No nuzzerana has ever been taken from Soondoor.

No. 13. Telegram from the Assistant Collector, Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Kurnool, 19th September 1871.

No nuzzerana has ever been taken from Bunganapully.

No. 14. Telegram from the Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tanjore, 19th September 1871.

Nearly certain. No nuzzerana was ever received from Poodoocottah. Records are still being searched and final answer will follow.

No. 15. Telegram from the Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tanjore, 20th September 1871.

Nuzzerana has never been taken from Poodoocottah.

No. 16. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 10th October 1871, No. 321.

With reference to Circular, No. 1852-P., dated the 1st September last, Foreign Department (Political), I am directed to state that nuzzerana has never been taken from the chiefs and owners of the States noted in the margin within the jurisdiction of the Madras Government.

Travancore. Cochin. Soondoor. Bunganapully. Poodoocottah.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 17. Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (General), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 30th September 1871, No. 1977-G:—

In reply to your letter, No. 273, dated the 4th September 1871, I am directed to state, with reference to the petition of Mr. Harley, therewith submitted, that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council quite concurs in the opinion of the Government of Fort St. George thereon. The petitioner should, therefore, be informed that the Governor-General in Council declines to interfere in his case.

No. 18. ORDER THEREON, 12th October 1871, No. 325.

Communicated to Mr. H. C. R. Harley with reference to his petition dated the 31st July 1871.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 19. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 30th August 1871, No. 15 (Political):—

I transmit, herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copy of a Despatch* which I have addressed to the Government of India on the subject of the memorial of Enayeth-oon-Nissa Begum and others, members of the Carnatic family.

* No. 111, dated 30th Aug. 1871.

Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 30th August 1871, No. 111 (Political).

I have had before me in Council the memorial of Enayeth-oon-Nissa Begum and others, enclosed in your Foreign (General) letter, No. 19, of the 7th July 1871.

2. I concur with you that the Memorialists have even less claim to the continuance of the life-allowance drawn by their late relative, Koolsum Begum, than Mahomed Abdul Rahman Khan, to whom the indulgence in question has already been refused.

3. A copy of this Despatch has been forwarded to the Government of Madras.

No. 20. ORDER THEREON, 12th October 1871, No. 328.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Despatch, and of its enclosure, be furnished to the Government Agent, Chepauk, who will communicate the decision of the Secretary of State to Enayeth-oon-Nissa Begum, Cawder Begum, Habeeb-oon-Nissa Begum, and Soonnaw Begum, with reference to their memorial, dated the 13th March 1871.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 21. Read the following letter from the Officiating Government Agent at Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vallam, 28th September 1871, No. 154 :—

With reference to the Government Order, dated 22nd May 1871, No. 151, I have the honour to report, for the orders of Government, that an application has been put in by the three* sons of the late Ramachendra Row Soorway, praying that the pension of Rupees 130, granted in the name of Yeswanta Row Soorway, may be equally divided amongst them. As I see no objection to their request being complied with, I beg to recommend that orders may be issued for giving effect to the arrangement.

*Yeswanta Row Soorway Row Saheb.
Raghunatha Row Soorway Row Saheb.
Venkata Row Soorway Row Saheb.

No. 22. ORDER THEREON, 13th October 1871, No. 329.

The Government sanction the arrangement referred to in the foregoing letter.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 23. Read the following letter from the Officiating Government Agent, Tanjore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Tanjore, 7th October 1871, No. 155 :—

In continuation of my letter, dated 12th September 1871, No. 142, I have the honour to forward, herewith, another communication from Her Highness

M. Kamakshi Amba Boyee Sahiba, and request that you will be good enough to cause the same to be forwarded to the Bombay Government.

Petition from Her Highness M. KAMAKSHI AMBA BOYEE SAHIBA, State Queen Dowager of His late Highness Maharajah Seevagee, Rajah of Tanjore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of Bombay, dated Tanjore Palace, 29th September 1871.

That, with reference to the order of your Government, permitting Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore and His Highness Rajah Sakkaram Sahib to place their claims to the vacant musnud of Kolapore before your Government, I have to pray of your Excellency to allow me a little more time, as my agents have been instructed to proceed to Madras, Bombay, and Kolapore, to procure certain documents material to our claims, and also to place themselves in communication with our royal relations now in Kolapore.

2. That the only point at issue is the nomination of a picked and proper and legal successor to the late deceased Rajah of Kolapore, whose untimely death is as much regretted by our royal family as that of Kolapore.

3. That, under the circumstances, your Government must permit me to make the following suggestions, which suggestions, I hope, will meet with your kind consideration and approbation, as coming from one aged in life and experience, and perfectly acquainted with the public and private history of the Princes of Kolapore, Sattara, and Tanjore.

4. That your Government is perfectly aware that the royal families of Tanjore, Kolapore, and Sattara are closely allied, but it may seem to your Government that, by lapse of time and by branchment, that alliance has grown weak and extinct ; but it is not so.

5. That our solicitations are not antagonistic to those of our family at Kolapore, but one and the same, which may appear to your Government by the fact that we are as anxious as they of Kolapore that the musnud should not collapse, but should have a representative who could satisfy the wishes of a Government as well as the expectations of the people and estate of Kolapore, and your benevolent Government, I presume, has come to the same determination.

6. That, as our interests with Kolapore are closely connected, we desire that a nomination should be made after we have had ample time freely to communicate with our family at Kolapore, as, properly speaking, our claims are those of an unbroken link, while those of Kolapore at the present time are the claims of an engraftment.

7. That Rajah Sakkaram Sahib belonged, and belongs, to that unbroken link of the Mahratta Princes of Kolapore, and was sent for by His Highness the late Maharajah Seevagee, the last Royalty of Tanjore, and was further affiliated into the Tanjore family by his marriage with the Princess of Tanjore, the daughter of the late Crown Ranee of Maharajah Seevagee.

8. That, apart from the question of relationship, Rajah Sakkaram Sahib is a person of full age, of intelligence, and acquainted with the routine of work of a royal Court.

9. That, for the foregoing reasons, our request is simply this, that, before your Government establishes the adoption of a stranger heir or representative, your Government should consider whether or not, if to the satisfaction of the Government, and with the consent of our family relations at Kolapore, it would not be advisable to establish and confirm Rajah Sakkaram Sahib as successor to the late raj of Kolapore.

10. That, in the event of the sister of the late Rajah of Kolapore being the successful candidate, whether or not it would be advisable to appoint Rajah Sakkaram Sahib as her regent.

11. That, in the event of an adoption, whether or not the claims of Rajah Sakkaram Sahib should not be preferred to those of a stranger minor, as Rajah Sakkaram Sahib is closely allied to

the royal families of both Tanjore and Kolapore, and his accession would be satisfactory to the whole of the Mahratta people as being the royal consort of Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore, the last and only surviving representative of Maharajah Seevagee; that such a step would, in no way, interfere with the interests of Government; would be in accordance with Hindoo law; would meet the approbation of the families of Tanjore and Kolapore; and would be the means of perpetuating the name and memory of Maharajah Seevagee.

No. 24. To the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, dated Ootacamund, 16th October 1871, No. 331.

In continuation of the letter from this Department, dated the 25th ultimo, No. 299, I am directed to forward, for the consideration of the Bombay Government, a memorial from Her Highness M. Kamakshi Amba Boyee Sahiba.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 25. Read the following Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated Simla, 30th September 1871, No. 4049:—

Read Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Foreign Department, No. 1974-P., dated 18th September 1871, and enclosures, regarding the proposed grant of a pension to Guffoor-oo-Nissa, a natural daughter of the late Nawab of the Carnatic.

RESOLUTION.—A pension of Rupees (60) sixty a month is sanctioned for Guffoor-oo-Nissa, to lapse absolutely on her death.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be communicated to the Foreign Department, and the Accountant-General, Madras.

(Signed) J. WESTLAND,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 2169-P.

Copy of the above forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George, with reference to its letter, No. 230, dated 26th July 1871.

(By order,)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, POLITICAL, (Signed) H. LEPOER WYNNE,
SIMLA, 10*th October* 1871. *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 26. ORDER THEREON, 20th October 1871, No. 334.

Communicated to the Government Agent at Chepauk and to the Accountant-General.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 27. From H. LePOER WYNNE, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (General), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 23rd September 1871, No. 1920-G.

With reference to Mr. Secretary Edmonstone's letter, No. 3696, of the 11th September 1857, I am desired to request that you will be good enough to return to this office, at an early date, the original of the Treaty concluded by the British Government with the Rajah of Tanjore in 1799, which was asked for by the Government of Fort St. George in Secretary Mr. E. Maltby's letter, No. 716, of 2nd September 1857, and the receipt of which was acknowledged in his letter, No. 809, of 22nd idem.

No. 406.

No. 28. OFFICIAL MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the Official Memorandum of the Acting Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, dated 17th instant, Political Department, and, as therein requested, the Government Solicitor has the honour to return, herewith, the original Treaty concluded by the British Government with the Rajah of Tanjore in 1799.

MADRAS, (Signed) H. G. PRICHARD,
18*th October* 1871. *Government Solicitor.*

To the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George.

No. 29. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 23rd October 1871, No. 335.

As requested in Mr. Under-Secretary LePeor Wynne's letter, dated the 23rd ultimo, No. 1920-G., I am directed to return the original of the Treaty concluded by the British Government with the Rajah of Tanjore in 1799, received with Mr. G. F. Edmonstone's letter, dated the 11th September 1857, No. 3696.

2. I request that the receipt may be acknowledged.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 30. Read the following letter from E. VATHANTHA RAMANUJA CHARLU, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, dated Madras, 10th October 1871 :—

I humbly beg to enclose a memorial to the address of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, in respect to my claim against the Maharajah of Poodoocottah. I earnestly beg your Excellency will be graciously pleased to give the statements and arguments therein set forth

your best consideration, and, if your Excellency is convinced of the righteousness of the claim, that your Excellency will be graciously pleased to cause the memorial to be forwarded with your Excellency's best support, for which I shall ever feel grateful. This wi l be a last act of justice of your Excellency's administration, and it will leave behind a pleasing reminiscence of your Excellency's many estimable virtues.

To

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.T., G.C.B.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India,
LONDON.

The humble Petition of ECHUMBADY VATHANTHA RAMANUJA CHARLU.

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioner, having failed to obtain redress from the Madras Government in the matter hereinafter set forth, is compelled to address your Grace in respect thereto.

That two persons, named Teroovengada Iyengar and Runga Chariar, lent His Excellency the Maharajah Ramachendriah Tondiman Bahadoor, of Poodoocottah, the sum of Rupees 4,000 and Rupees 3,000, respectively, on the 11th and 21st April 1857, and payable, respectively, with interest at 18 per cent. per annum, on the 11th of April 1864. Translates of the bonds marked A. and B., respectively, are hereto appended for your Grace's perusal.

That of these bonds your petitioner became the purchaser on the 1st September and 4th October 1870 for valuable consideration.

That your petitioner applied through his counsel, the Hon. John Bruce Norton, to the Collector of Tanjore for payment of the bonds as per petition marked C.; that in reply to that petition an endorsement was passed by Mr. W. M. Cadell, the then Political Agent at Poodoocottah, that, as the claims had been rejected by Mr. Levinge in 1865, he could not reopen the matter. Copy of the endorsement, marked D., is hereto annexed.

That your petitioner thereupon addressed the Madras Government, setting forth his claims and pointing out the incorrectness of Mr. Cadell's decision; but that the Madras Government failed to afford your petitioner redress. Copy of their endorsement, marked E., is herteo appended.

That your petitioner now solicits permission to lay before your Grace a concise summary of the case, and to express an earnest hope that justice will be done.

That in the year 1859 certain arrangements were made by His Excellency the Maharajah, Ramachendriah Tondiman Bahadoor, of Poodoocottah, for payment of his debts; that these arrangements were not known to the original holders of the above-mentioned bonds in consequence of their not being residents of Poodoocottah, nor did they apply to them, as will be shown below.

That, after the bonds became due in 1864, the original holders thereof applied for payment thereof, and on such application His Excellency the Maharajah of Poodoocottah was pleased to address a memorandum to his Sirkele ordering him to obtain the permission of the Political Agent for the payment of the bonds with accumulated interest. A translate of this memorandum, marked F., is hereto appended.

That your Grace will observe from that memorandum that the Maharajah fully admits the claims and fully explains the cause of those claims not having been registered when the arrangements of 1859 were made, and also the cause of the claims not having been entered in the lists furnished by the Maharajah to the Political Agent in that year. Your Grace will notice that the Maharajah, in recognizing the claim, admits the righteousness thereof, and desired that payment be made.

That the objection taken by Mr. Cadell to the claims, viz., that they appear to have been rejected so far back as 1864 by Mr. Levinge on the ground that the bonds had not been registered nor entered in the list furnished to the Agency Office in 1859, cannot hold good.

That your Grace will observe that the bonds were due on the 11th of April 1864, and that, therefore, the arrangements of the year 1859 did not, and could not, contemplate the payment of obligations that were not yet due; and that, therefore, the bonds in question could not have been registered as representing debts then due, and for the payment of which description of debts alone the arrangements of 1859 were made. That if the original holders of the bond did apply in 1859 for payment of their respective bonds, they would have been barred by the terms of the contract, and it, therefore, only remained for them to apply to the Maharajah for payment at the time when by the terms of the contracts the debts became due. Mr. Levinge was not justified in rejecting the claims, or Mr. Cadell in accepting Mr. Levinge's decision as conclusive and final.

Your Grace will observe that the Maharajah honestly admits the claims, and expresses his willingness to allow payment of the same to be made out of certain surplus funds remaining out of the arrangements of 1859.

Under these circumstances your petitioner begs to solicit your Grace's interference, and earnestly prays that the Madras Government may be ordered to allow payment to be made of the bonds in question, which have been admitted by the Maharajah to be actually and *bona fide* due, and which he has ordered to be disbursed, but which the Government of Madras prohibit to be done, and for which, as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray.

MADRAS, (Signed) E. VATHANTHA RAMANUJA CHARLU.
10*th October* 1871.

A.

THE Bond executed by Ramachendriah Tondiman Bahadoor, Maharajah of Poodoocottah Sumsthanum, to Teroovengada Iyengar, son of Streenivassa Iyengar, residing at 1st Street Big Agraharam, town of Mannargudi, in the taluq of Mannargudi and in the district of Tanjore, on the 1st of Chittray of the year Pingaloo according to the Almanac (corresponding April 11th, 1857), is as follows:—

As I have borrowed from you Rupees 4,000 in cash for our own necessity, we hereby bind ourself to pay you the principal, with compound interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. per mensem, on the 1st Chittray of Rukthatche (corresponding 11th April 1864).

As we have received the said sum in full at the time of payment, the whole sum shall be paid to you without discount.

In this manner we have given this bond with our free will and consent.

(Signed) RAJAH RAMACHENDRIAH TONDIMAN BAHADOOR.

Made over to Terumalay E. Vathantha Ramanuja Charlu, son of T. E. Streenivassa Vurdacharriar, residing at Triplicane, Madras, by Teroovengada Iyengar, son of Streenivassa Iyengar, residing at 1st Street, Peria Agraharam, in the town of Mannargudi, in the taluq of Mannargudi, in the district of Tanjore, on the 4th October 1870.

As the Maharajah of Poodoocottah, His Excellency Ramachendriah Tondiman Bahadoor, has executed a bond in my favour for Rupees 4,000 on the 1st day of Chittray in the year of Pingaloo, as I have sold the same to you for Rupees 5,000 on this date and also all my claims on the same, I empower you to recover the principal and interest in full. I have no claims of any description on this bond.

(Signed) TEROOVENGADA IYENGAR.

B.

THE Bonds executed by Ramachendriah Tondiman Bahadoor, Maharajah of Poodoocottah Sumsthanum, to Runga Chariar, son of Sawmyanarayana Iyengar, residing at Vullangudi Village in Onuritti Taluq, in the Zemindary of Shevagungah, on the 11th of the month of Chittray of the year Pingaloo, according to the Almanac (corresponding 21st April 1857), is as follows:—

As we have borrowed from you Rupees 3,000 in cash for our own necessity, we hereby bind ourself to pay you the principal, with compound interest at the rate of 1½ Rupees per cent. per mensem, on the 1st of Chittray of Rukthatche (corresponding 11th April 1864).

As we have received the said sum in full at the time of payment, the whole sum shall be paid to you without discount.

In this manner we have given this bond with our free will and consent

(Signed) RAJAH RAMACHENDRIAH TONDIMAN BAHADOOR.

Made over to Terumalay Echumbady Vathantha Ramanuja Charlu, son of T. E. Streenivassa Vurdacharriar, residing in Tharady Street, Triplicane, Madras, by Runga Chariar, son of Sawmyanarayana Iyengar, residing at Vullangudi, in the district of Shevagungah, on this date (that is), 1st day of September in 1870.

As I have taken from you a bond for 4,000 Rupees, and as the Rajah Tondiman Bahadoor has executed a bond in my favour for Rupees 3,000 on the 11th Chittray in the year Pingaloo, I make over this bond to you, and empower you to receive the amount of the said bond, renouncing all my claims on it. Made over with my free will and consent.

(Signed) RUNGA CHARIAR.

Written by Venkata Charriar, son of Vathantha Charriar, of Poodoocottah.

C.

To

GEORGE LEE-MORRIS, Esq.,
Political Agent, Poodoocottah.

The humble Petition of E. V. RAMANUJA CHARLU, residing in No. 15, Tharady Street, Triplicane, Madras, by the Hon. JOHN BRUCE NORTON, Barrister-at-Law, his Counsel and Agent.

MOST RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your petitioner is one of the creditors of the Maharajah of Poodoocottah.

That your petitioner purchased two bonds by His Excellency the Maharajah of Poodoocottah in favour of the persons entered in the margin. The original bonds (A. and B.) duly transferred to your petitioner are enclosed (C. and D.) with copies of translations.

	RS.
Teroovengada Iyengar, for ...	4,000
Runga Chariar, for	3,000

That in the year 1859 certain arrangements were made by His Excellency the Maharajah of Poodoocottah to pay off his debts, and a register was opened; but the creditors alluded to above were ignorant of them as they were not residents of Poodoocottah, and His Excellency the Maharajah of Poodoocottah, in making out a list of his debts with the view to the same being paid, quite lost sight of the sums due to his above-mentioned creditors in consequence of his not having been put in mind of these debts by the creditors at the time. That in the year 1865, finding that His Excellency the Maharajah of Poodoocottah had not liquidated the debts, and becoming uneasy lest they should be barred by the Statute of Limitations by the lapse of time, the above-mentioned creditors respectively petitioned His Excellency the Maharajah. That thereupon His Excellency was pleased to address a memorandum (marked E.), No. 11 of 1865, to his Sirkele, copy enclosed.

That from this memorandum it will be observed that His Excellency the Maharajah of Poodoocottah fully admits the amounts due to his above-mentioned creditors, respectively; that he explains the cause of these obligations not having been registered at the time, and that the Sirkele was ordered to obtain the permission of the Political Agent for these being registered with the others with the view to the full amount being paid with interest, but which the Sirkele had evidently not done.

Since this the said creditors have not been able to obtain payment of their claims against the Maharajah, and they submitted petitions F. and G., with translations H. and I., on the 1st March 1870, on which His Excellency the Maharajah entered in the endorsement which will be seen on the petitions and their translations.

That from this endorsement it will be observed that the Rajah, finding no way of meeting the debts, refers the creditors to higher authority, and it is, therefore, that your petitioner is compelled to address you on the present occasion.

That your petitioner understands that His Excellency the Maharajah of Poodoocottah is about to open a new register of his debts with the view of effecting a settlement of those incurred since 1859. That, if your petitioner's claims are to be entered in this new register, your petitioner will suffer a great loss, as your petitioner understands that it is intended to effect a settlement of existing claims by making a very low rateable offer. That your Honour will observe that the Maharajah distinctly admits that the omission to register his above-mentioned creditors' claims was owing to an oversight on His Excellency the Maharajah's part, and your petitioner, therefore, trusts that such omission will not be allowed to operate to the damage and loss of your petitioner.

That your petitioner has been given to understand that in His Excellency the Maharajah's treasury there is a balance of ready cash remaining out of the arrangements made in 1859 for the payment of His Excellency's debts available for the payment of any more of the debts of that period, and, as His Excellency has fully admitted the amount of his above-mentioned creditors' respective claims and even ordered payment without any reduction, your petitioner humbly craves that you will be so good as to cause the disbursements to your petitioner of the amounts of the claims of the above-mentioned bonds respectively with the accumulated interest thereon in terms of the Order No. 11 of 1865 of His Excellency the Maharajah of Poodoocottah, for which, as in duty bound, your petitioner will ever pray.

(Signed) JOHN BRUCE NORTON.

MADRAS,
19*th November* 1870.

D.

No. 33.

Petitioner is informed that as the claims brought forward by him appear to have been rejected so far back as 1865 by Mr. Levinge on the ground that they had not been registered nor entered in the list furnished to this office in 1859, the undersigned sees no reason to reopen the matter.

(Signed) W. M. CADELL,
Officiating Political Agent.

VALLAM,
11*th January* 1871.

E.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

PETITION DEPARTMENT.

Endorsement on Nos. 232 *and* 361 *of* 1871.

"The Government decline to interfere regarding the claims referred to in these petitions."

(By order.)

(Signed) H. E. STOKES,
Under Secy. to Govt.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
8*th March* 1871.

F.

No. 11 of 1865.

I have executed two bonds, dated respectively 1st and 11th Chittray of the year Pingaloo, the first in favour of Teroovengada Iyengar, son of Streenivassa Iyengar, of Munnar Coil, for the sum of Rupees 4,000, and the second in favour of Runga Chariar, son of Sawmyanarayana Iyengar, of Vullangudi, in Shevagungah, for the sum of Rupees 3,000, which two sums were borrowed by me in the month of Chittray of the above year on account of my expenses.

That the above two sums have not been included in the list of new debts given by me in the year 1859 owing to my forgetfulness, and it appears that the creditors, being residents of foreign countries, were ignorant of the registry of new debts in the Sircar and failed to have their claims registered.

Since the above creditors came to me demanding from me the sums as the time fixed for payments of the bonds having expired, you would, therefore, inform the above facts to the Political Agent and have the said debts registered and the amount paid to them in full with interest without any deduction on account of discount, as I have received in full the amounts of the said bonds. The above two creditors' petitions are herewith sent.

(Signed) RAJAH RAMACHENDRIAH TONDIMAN BAHADOOR,
Maharajah of Poodoocottah.

No. 31. ORDER THEREON, 23rd October 1871, No. 336-A.

Ordered that the memorial received with the foregoing letter be forwarded to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 32. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Fort St. George, dated Trevandrum, 20th October 1871, No. 72 :—

Adverting to the Proceedings of Government, No. 179, of the 8th June 1871, I have the honour to report, for the information and orders of Government, that the Dewan of Travancore has applied for the sanction of Government to the appointment of one Mr. Nielson, a Swede, as an Assistant Supervisor (on probation) in the Department of Public Works of this State.

No. 33. ORDER THEREON, 26th October 1871, No. 339.

The Government have no objection to Mr. Nielson's employment as proposed.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

Read the following papers :—

No. 34. From the Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vellore, 10th October 1871, No. 109.

Adverting to my letter of the 29th June last, No. 59, respecting the pension, in arrears, of Taj-oo-Nissa Begum and Fatima Begum, joint-pensioners on the Two Lac Fund, I have the honour now to report that information has been received at this office that Fatima Begum, the younger sister, died at Hyderabad on the 16th

September 1871. Her share, viz., Rupees 2 per mensem, will lapse to Government from that date.

2. I beg to state that the elder sister, Taj-oo-Nissa Begum, is in great destitution from not having yet received her pension. Now that the younger sister is dead, I request early sanction to pay to Taj-oo-Nissa all arrears due both to herself and her late sister.

No. 35. From the Sub-Collector of North Arcot, in charge of Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vellore, 29th June 1871, No. 59.

I have the honour to submit the following circumstances for the favourable consideration and sanction of Government.

2. Taj-oo-Nissa Begum and Fatima Begum, daughters of the late Jaffer Beg, a Two Lac Fund pensioner, are joint recipients of a pension* of Rupees 4 per mensem. Owing to the absence of Fatima Begum from her station without leave since February 1870, and the circumstance not having been duly reported to this office by the elder sister, it became a matter of doubt whether the absentee was really alive, and, in consequence, the pension has been held in abeyance. It has, however, now been ascertained that Fatima Begum is at Hyderabad, residing with a brother-in-law of hers, and she has been sufficiently and satisfactorily identified. Her circumstances, however, appear to be such as to render a journey back to this station one of great embarrassment; the elder sister, who is here, is also in a very straitened situation from the long retention of the pension. I have, therefore, the honour to request that Government will be pleased to sanction the payment of the arrears and future payments to Taj-oo-Nissa, the original drawee, provided that two securities be given by each participant and a life-certificate furnished monthly by the absentee, to secure refund in case of overpayment.

* *Vide* G. O., dated 17th August 1855, No. 342, granting Rupees 6 to the three sisters, Taj-oo-Nissa, Fatima Begum, and Careem Bee. Careem Bee having died on 24th September 1869, Rupees 2 lapsed to the Government.

No. 36. ORDER THEREON, 26th October 1871, No. 340.

The payment of the arrears due to Taj-oo-Nissa Begum is sanctioned.

2. It should be ascertained whether Fatima Begum has left any heirs to be preferred to, or to share with, Taj-oo-Nissa.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 37. Read the following letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Kurnool, 17th October 1871, No. 339:—

I have the honour to inform you that Mahomed Khatoon, Political pensioner, No. 639, in the list, on the receipt of 30 Rupees a month (under Government Order, No. 481, dated 3rd December 1856), died on the 22nd September 1871.

2. Her heirs are as follow :—Hayat Khatoon, her mother, who now receives 30 Rupees pension. Gouse Khan Bahadoor, her husband, who receives as pension Rupees 55 a month, and Amin Khatoon, adopted daughter, aged 12 years, who is an orphan.

Hayat Khatoon is much in debt, and has had her property sold by order of the Civil Court, and Gouse Khan Bahadoor has three wives, and is also in debt, so that neither of these two is able to support Amin Khatoon.

3. I, therefore, recommend that Amin Khatoon may be allowed as a charity a pension of 10 Rupees a month till her marriage. She is under the charge of Hayat Khatoon.

No. 38. ORDER THEREON, 26th October 1871, No. 341.

The Government will recommend to the Supreme Government that a compassionate allowance of Rupees 10 monthly be made to the orphan child Amin Khatoon until her marriage, out of the lapsed allowance of the deceased Political pensioner Mahomed Khatoon.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 39. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Ootacamund, 26th October 1871, No. 342.

I am directed to transmit copy of a letter from the Collector of Kurnool, recommending the grant of a charitable allowance of Rupees (10) ten per mensem to Amin Khatoon, an adopted daughter of the late Mahomed Khatoon, a Political pensioner, who was on the receipt of a pension of Rupees 30 per mensem.

2. The Collector explains that neither Mahomed Khatoon's mother, nor her husband, who are in the receipt of stipends of Rupees 30 and Rupees 55, respectively, are able to support the orphan, Amin Khatoon.

3. Under these circumstances, I am directed by the Governor in Council to request the sanction of the Government of India to the grant to Amin Khatoon of a charitable allowance of Rupees 10 monthly until her marriage.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 39-A. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 28th September 1871, No. 16 (Political) :—

I have to announce, for the information of your Excellency's Government, the appointment of Mr. James G. Coleman as Spanish Vice-Consul at Madras, and to request that he may be recognized in that capacity if you should not be aware of any objection to the arrangement.

2. A copy of the correspondence* with the Foreign Office is transmitted for your Excellency's information.

* Foreign Office letter, dated 13th September 1871.
India Office " " 28th " "

From E. HAMMOND, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State, India Office, dated Foreign Office, 13th September 1871.

I am directed by Earl Granville to acquaint you, for the information of His Grace the Duke of Argyll, that he has received a note from the Spanish Minister at this Court, stating that Mr. James G. Coleman has been appointed Spanish Vice-Consul at Madras, and requesting that the necessary instructions may be issued to the local authorities to enable that gentleman to act in the above capacity. And I am to request that you will move His Grace to issue the necessary orders accordingly should there be no objection thereto.

From HERMAN MERIVALE, Esq., to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated India Office, 28th September 1871.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for India to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, respecting the appointment of Mr. James G. Coleman as Spanish Vice-Consul at Madras, and, in reply, to acquaint you, for the information of Earl Granville, that, as the Duke of Argyll is not aware of any objection to the appointment in question, the necessary instructions have, in accordance with your request, been issued to the local authorities.

No. 39-B. ORDER THEREON, 28th October 1871, No. 344.

The Governor in Council is pleased to notify the appointment of Mr. James G. Coleman as Spanish Vice-Consul at Madras.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 40. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 28th September 1871, No. 17 (Political):—

With reference to your letter, No. 12, of the 31st May 1871, I transmit, herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copy of a Despatch* which I have addressed to the Government of India on the subject of the proposed increase to the pension of Ghous Sahib, son of the late ex-Jaghiredar of Oodiagherry.

* No. 118, dated 28th Sept. 1871.

Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 28th September 1871, No. 118 (Political).

I have had under my consideration in Council the Foreign letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 123, of the 28th July 1871, relative to the Oodiagherry family, who were deprived of their Jaghire and pensioned, in 1839, on account of treasonable conduct towards the British Government.

2. After a careful review of the very lucid reports of Mr. Casamajor, by whom the case was investigated, and of all the documents bearing on the subject, I concur in opinion with your Excellency that they establish, beyond reasonable doubt, the complicity of the Jaghiredar, Abbas

Ali, in preparations to levy war against the Paramount Power; and that he was, as the Court of Directors at the time observed, justly punished by his forfeiture of his Jaghire.

3. At the same time I am inclined to agree in the opinion expressed by the Government of Madras that, after the lapse of time which has taken place since the occurrences in question, a moderate increase of the small pension originally allotted to the family might expediently be granted, and Her Majesty's Government will gladly consent to this, on the understanding that the continuance of the boon is conditional on good conduct on the part of the recipients. With these remarks, I have only to express my concurrence in the manner in which you propose to deal with the matter.

No. 41. ORDER THEREON, 28th October 1871, No. 345.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 42. Read the following Proceedings of the Government of India in the Foreign Department (General), dated Simla, 6th October 1871, No. 1992-G:—

Read the under-mentioned correspondence relative to the extension to Ajmere Mhairwarra, and to Native States in political relations with the British Government, of Act XXIV. of 1867:—

Proceedings, General A, June 1871, No. 3.
Ditto ditto, July 1871, Nos. 1-2.

From the Officiating Agent, Governor-General, for Central India, to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, dated Indore Residency, 19th July 1871, No. 146-59-G.

The Administrator-General's Act.

With reference to your No. 1392-G., of 1st instant, respecting the extension of Act XXIV. of 1867 to States in political relation with the Government of India, no such inconvenience as that described in Jeypoor has occurred in Central India, but I think it would be well to put the question beyond dispute, and as the extension of the Act would be the simplest mode of doing so, I have the honour to submit my recommendation in favour of the step.

From the Resident at Nipal, to the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, dated Nipal Residency, 24th July 1871, No. 7-G.

With reference to your letter, No. 1393-G., of 1st instant, I have the honour to report, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, that, in consequence of Nipal being closed to Europeans of all classes, no inconvenience has hitherto been experienced as regards the non-extension to the country of the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1867.

2. Unhappily there does not appear to be any prospect whatever of the Nipal Durbar being influenced by a more liberal policy than has hitherto governed its Councils, or of the introduction into the country of the Telegraph and Railway system, which would necessitate the employment of Europeans. I do not, therefore, consider that any action is necessary with reference to Nipal in the matter referred to in your letter under reply.

From the Resident at Hyderabad, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, dated Hyderabad Residency, 16th August 1871, No. 10.

In acknowledging the receipt of your office letter, No. 1391-G., of the 1st July 1871, inquiring whether or not any inconvenience has been experienced in securing due administration to the estates left by deceased Europeans and other British subjects in the Dominions of His Highness the Nizam, I have the honour to submit the following for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council :—

I.—The Administrator-General's Act, XXIV. of 1871, having sole reference to the territories enumerated in Section 3 thereof, and being, unlike the provisions of the European Vagrancy Act, XXI. of 1869, Section 2, wholly silent as to its applicability "to the dominions of Princes and States in alliance with Her Majesty," no official nor, as far as I am aware, private application has been made to either of the Administrators-General at Bombay or at Madras to take any proceedings in respect of property left by deceased persons, who were amenable to Act XXIV. of 1867, within the limits of the Hyderabad country.

II.—Since the date of my assuming charge of the duties of British Resident at Hyderabad, there have been but *two* cases reported, in which a resort to the Administrator-General's Act, XXIV. of 1867, would, under ordinary circumstances, have been rendered necessary. But in both these cases the deceased were Eurasians living at out-stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, and had died considerably involved in debt, leaving little or no property available for distribution among a host of creditors belonging for the most part, it was understood, to the Nizam's territory, and in consequence no formal steps, beyond making over the assets, together with the Proceedings of the Committee of Adjustment, to the local Courts of the Nizam's Government, were taken, and the several claimants were referred for redress to those Courts.

2. By Section 3 of Act XXIV. of 1867, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts were originally included for the purposes of the Act in the Madras Presidency, but by Act XIX. of 1869 they have been transferred to the charge of the Administrator-General at Bombay.

3. Although no practical difficulty or inconvenience has yet been felt from the absence of any special legislative enactment securing due administration to the estates left by deceased Europeans in the territories of His Highness the Nizam, I would, nevertheless, beg strongly to recommend the extension of Act XXIV. of 1867 to the above territories in general, and more especially to the several out-stations of the Hyderabad Contingent, the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Residency bazaars in particular—all situated within the Hyderabad country; and would further submit, for the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, the propriety of placing them, for the purposes of the Act, under the Administrator-General of Madras.

From the Officiating Governor-General's Agent, Rajpootana, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, dated Mount Aboo, 6th May 1871, No. 920-G.

I have the honour to request the favour of your submitting, for the consideration and orders of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, the advisability of extending the powers of the Administrator-General over the estates of British subjects who may decease in Rajpootana and in Ajmere or Mhairwarra.

2. Section 3 of Act XXIV. of 1867, defining the "Presidency of Bengal," to which the powers of the Administrator-General of Bengal extend, does not include Rajpootana, nor will it include the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, when they have been transferred from under the control of the North-Western Provinces to that of the Government of India. It is, therefore, necessary to extend the Act accordingly.

A case has lately occurred at Jeypoor in which the Administrator-General declined to take charge of the estate of a Telegraph *employe* deceased at Jeypoor. Previous Administrators

General had not made any objection of the kind, but the present officer regards it as a case of jurisdiction, which has not been extended to him by the Act. The Officiating Political Agent at Jeypoor points to the increasing European population in Rajpootana, caused by the extension of Telegraphs and Railways, as rendering the extension of the Act necessary ; and, as some arrangement must be made for including the British Districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra under the jurisdiction of the Administrator-General, I would suggest that the estates of British subjects dying in Rajpootana be also included in a short Act for the purpose.

Endorsed by the Foreign Department, dated Simla, 1st June 1871, No. 1129G.

Copy forwarded to the Legislative Department, with a request that this Department may be favoured with an expression of its opinion on the proposal.

Office Memorandum from the Officiating Secretary to the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations, to the Foreign Department, dated Simla, 16th June 1871, No. 673.

The undersigned is directed to acknowledge the receipt of the communication from the Foreign Department, No. 1129-G., dated the 1st instant, forwarding, for an expression of opinion, copy of a letter from the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General in Rajpootana, suggesting the desirability of extending the Administrator-General's Act, 1867, to Rajpootana and the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra.

2. In reply the undersigned is directed to state that, as regards the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, this Department is of opinion that there would, apparently, be no objection to the Chief Commissioner submitting a draft* Regulation to the effect that, for the purposes of Act XXIV. of 1867, the said districts shall be deemed to form part of the "Presidency of Bengal." The approval of the Governor-General in Council will give this proposal, after publication in the Gazette, the force of law.

* Under 33 Vic., Chapter 3, Section 1.

3. As to the rest of Rajpootana, this Department would suggest that there might be an Act upon the model of Act XIX. of 1869, providing that the definition of "Presidency of Bengal" in Act XXIV. of 1857 shall be read as if the words "and so far as regards British subjects, Rajpootana" (or whatever districts of Rajpootana it is desired to affect by the present alteration) were added to the Section.

(Signed) H. S. CUNNINGHAM,
Offg. Secy. to the Council of the Govr.-Genl. for making Laws and Regulations.

From the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, with the Governor-General, to the Resident at Hyderabad, Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, and Resident at Nipal, dated Simla, 1st July 1871, Nos. 1391G.-1393-G.

The Agent to the Governor-General for the States of Rajpootana has brought to the notice of the Government of India a case in which the present Administrator-General of Bengal, contrary to the practice of his predecessors in office, has declined to take charge of the estate of an *employe* of the Government Telegraph Department, who died at Jeypoor, on the ground that the States of Rajpootana were not included in his jurisdiction as defined by Section 3, Act XXIV. of 1867.

2. The increase in the European population of Native States generally, stimulated by the expansion of the Telegraph and Railway systems, is strongly urged as a reason that the Act should be extended to Native States in political relations with the British Government.

3. Before acting on this suggestion, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council directs me to inquire whether the same inconvenience has been experienced in [any State within your jurisdiction] as has been felt in the Rajpootana Agency, and, if so, what remedy you would propose for its removal.

[The Nizam's territory.]
[Nipal.]

OBSERVATIONS.—The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council observes that recently the Administrator-General of Bengal expressed his inability to take charge of the estate of an *employé* of the Government Telegraph Department who had died at Jeypoor, on the ground that the States of Rajpootana were not included in his jurisdiction, as defined by Section 3 of Act XXIV. of 1867. The Officiating Agent to the Governor-General accordingly submitted a proposal that the powers of the Administrator-General should be extended over the estates of British subjects who might die in Rajpootana and in Ajmere or Mhairwarra, and, in order to show that this was necessary, he pointed to the fact of the increasing European population in Rajpootana caused by the extension of Telegraphs and Railways.

2. The opinion of the Legislative Department was asked on the proposal. That Department was of opinion that, as regards the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, there would be no objection to the Chief Commissioner submitting a draft Regulation to the effect that "for the purposes of Act XXIV. of 1867 the said districts shall be deemed to form part of the Presidency of Bengal." The approval of the Governor-General in Council would, the Legislative Department thought, after publication in the Gazette, give the Regulation the force of law. His Excellency in Council in this Department concurs in this view, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner will be asked to submit, for approval, a draft Regulation to the effect proposed by the Legislative Department.

3. So far as the rest of Rajpootana is concerned, the Legislative Department suggested that an Act might be framed upon the model of Act XIX. of 1869, providing that the definition of the words "Presidency of Bengal" in Act XXIV. of 1867 should be read as if the words "and so far as regards British subjects, Rajpootana," (or whatever districts of Rajpootana it might be desired to affect by the alteration) were added to Section 3 of the Act.

4. Before acting on this suggestion, it was thought better to ascertain from the Residents at Hyderabad and Nipal, and the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, whether the same inconvenience had been experienced by them as had been felt by the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana. Their replies have been received, and a perusal of them has convinced His Excellency in Council that it will be well to extend the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1867 to European British subjects in all the Native States in Upper India. The Legislative Department will, therefore, be asked to frame an Act, providing that the definition of the words "Presidency of Bengal" in Act XXIV. of 1867 should be read as if the words "and so far as regards European British subjects, the Native States whose relations with the British Government are conducted through the Agent to the Governor-General, Central India, the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajpootana, the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces" were added to Section 3.

5. As the Governments of Bombay and Fort St. George may probably consider it desirable to take action of a similar character in respect to Native States generally within those Presidencies, provision as regards the territory of His Highness the Nizam would naturally form part of the arrangements which

would be made at the time such action was taken. Those Governments will be asked for an expression of opinion on the measure.

6. No action seems to be necessary in respect of Nipal, as that State is not frequented by Europeans, and the Resident reports that no inconvenience has been experienced by the non-extension to it of the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1867.

No. 1999-G.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, and of the correspondence read, be forwarded to the Government of Fort St. George, for the purpose indicated in paragraph 5.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) A. E. BACON, Colonel,
for *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

No. 43. ORDER THEREON, 28th October 1871, No. 347.

Referred to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin for his remarks.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 44. Read the following letter from the Acting Accountant-General, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Fort St. George, 18th October 1871, No. 312:—

Audit Department.

I have the honour to request the attention of His Excellency in Council to the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 2852, dated 18th August 1871, and to state that the special sanction of the Government of India is requisite to the bonuses granted to persons numbered 712, 1672, 2805, and 3314 in the Proceedings of Government, No. 306, dated 29th September last, as they are all shown to be above seventy years of age.

No. 45. ORDER THEREON, 28th October 1871, No. 349.

Ordered accordingly that the four cases in question be submitted for the confirmation of the Government of India.

2. The attention of the Chepauk Agent will be drawn to the Order* of the Supreme Government, dated 18th August 1871.

* Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette,* dated 5th Sept. 1871, page 1443.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 46. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Ootacamund, 28th October 1871, No. 350.

Referring to the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th August last, No. 2852, I am directed to request the sanction of the Government of India to the commutation of the stipends of the four Carnatic Stipendiaries noted below, whose ages respectively exceed seventy years :—

Nos.	Names.	Ages.	Amount per mensem.	Amount per annum.	Value of one Rupee per annum.	Bonus.
			RS.	RS.		RS.
712	Mehdi Begum	72	5	60	5	300
1672	Ummath-oon-Nissa	72	5	60	5	300
2805	Adool Hussain	76	7½	90	5	450
3314	Syed Baha-oo-Deen	73	10	120	5	600

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1871.

No. 1. Read the following letter from J. H. GARSTIN, Esq., Collector and Special Agent, South Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cuddalore, 28th October 1871, No. 150 :—

Many of the records of the Special Agent's Office are of great value and historical interest, and I, therefore, propose to print them at the Collectorate Press.

2. I should like to be permitted to exercise my discretion in selecting what should be printed, as it will take sometime to make out lists of the selected records, and still longer to make copies of them if the Government wish that course to be followed.

3. As instances of the kind of records I should select, I may mention the correspondence between the Nawab Wallajah and Lord Macartney relative to the surrender to the French of the Pondicherry and Mahé Territories on the peace of 1785, the agreements entered into regarding the division and regulation of water supplies common to French and English villages, &c.

No. 2. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1871, No. 354.

Mr. Garstin will exercise his discretion in selecting and printing such of the old records in the Special Agent's Office as are likely to be of historical interest.

2. Clean proofs of all the printed papers will be submitted for the perusal of Government.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 3. Read the following letter from the Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 7th October 1871, No. 278 :—

I regret to have to make the following report for the information of Government.

2. On the morning of the 3rd instant it was reported to me that Her Highness Nawab Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum had beaten one of her servant women

till the woman's life was in danger. I went immediately to the house and found that the statement was so far true that a woman had been beaten till she could not stand or walk. I asked her whether she wished to remain in the Begum's house or to leave it. She said she wished to leave it, on which I had her taken to the Royapettah Hospital. It was there found that she had been beaten on the head, back, arms, and legs with a stone pestle. She is likely to leave hospital in twelve or fourteen days.

3. I bring the above to the notice of Government for the purpose of submitting, for their consideration, the desirability of taking some steps to deter the Begum from such conduct in future. I regret to be obliged to say that the Begum is in the habit of ill-using her servants, and she is protected from being proceeded against, civilly or criminally, without the permission of Government. Of this privilege she makes a bad use, and she might, I think, be deprived of it without over-harshness.

No. 4. ORDER THEREON, 14th November 1871, No. 355.

The Government have learnt with much dissatisfaction, from the report of the Chepauk Agent, the violent assault committed by Her Highness the Nawab Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum towards one of her female servants.

2. The Government Agent will communicate to Her Highness the Nawab Khyre-oo-Nissa Begum the displeasure of the Government at her habitually violent conduct, and inform the Begum that, should any similar acts be in future brought to the notice of Government, the protection from the processes of the Courts accorded to Her Highness will at once be withdrawn.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 5. Read the following letter from the Acting Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 27th October 1871, No. 336 :—

With reference to Proceedings of Government, No. 334, dated 20th instant, sanctioning Rupees 60 per mensem to Guffoor-oo-Nissa, I have the honour to request to be informed from what date it is to take effect.

No. 6. ORDER THEREON, 15th November 1871, No. 360.

The Government Agent will be informed that the grant of the pension of Rupees 60 per mensem to Guffoor-oo-Nissa will have effect from the 30th September 1871, the date of the Resolution* of the Government of India in the Financial Department sanctioning the pension.

* No. 4049.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 7. Read the following Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated India Office, London, 11th October 1871, No. 18 (Political) :—

In continuation of my Despatch, No. 4, dated 2nd March 1871, I transmit, herewith, for the information of your Excellency's Government, copy of a Despatch,* with enclosures, which I have addressed to the Government of India on the subject of the application of the provisions of the Naturalization Acts, 1870, to India.

* No. 123, dated 11th October 1871.

—

Despatch from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, dated India Office, London, 11th October 1871, No. 123 (Political).

The Foreign letter of your Excellency's Government, No. 110, of the 30th June 1871, which has been laid before me in Council, brings to notice certain details as to the working of the Naturalization Acts, 1870, and I send you the further promised communication† to which your letter alludes, concerning the arrangements made with the Government of the United States of America.

† Dated 5th Sept. 1871, with enclos.
„ 20th „ „ „

2. I shall be also prepared to issue, in due form, such regulations as may appear to be best adapted to ensure the due working of the Act so far as regards re-admission to British Nationality.

3. But before doing so, I think it might be advisable that you should, after duly considering the instructions on this head issued by the Home Office and the Foreign Office, with both of which you have been supplied, prepare for my consideration a draft of such regulations as to you may appear most applicable to local circumstances. Such draft regulations should, of course, contain nothing contrary to, or incompatible with, those in use in this country and in Her Majesty's Consular Service.

4. A copy of this Despatch, with enclosures, has been furnished to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

—

COPY.

Foreign Office,
September 5th, 1871.

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Hammond's letter of the 31st of December last, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a circular which His Lordship has addressed to Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representatives and Consuls, containing instructions for their guidance in carrying into effect the Naturalization Conventions with the United States of the 13th of May 1870 and the 23rd of February 1871 ; and I am to request that, in laying the same before the Secretary of State for India in Council, you will call His Grace's attention to the provision in Article 2 of the latter Convention as to communicating from time to time to the Government of the United States lists of the persons who have declared their renunciation of American Naturalization, and that you will suggest to him that instructions similar to those furnished to Her Majesty's Diplomatic Representatives and Consuls should also be given to the Government of India.

2. I am, at the same time, to transmit to you the accompanying copy of the circular of the 22nd of April, referred to in that of yesterday's date, and which does not appear to have been communicated to you at the time.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) ODO RUSSELL.

To the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

CIRCULAR TO HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL.

FOREIGN OFFCE,
September 4th, 1871.

SIR,—With reference to my Circular Despatches of the 30th of December and 22nd of April last, I transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a Supplementary Convention concluded between Her Majesty and the United States of America on the 23rd of February last, the ratifications of which were exchanged at Washington on the 4th of May, prescribing the manner and form in which the renunciation by subjects and citizens of Great Britain and of the United States, respectively, of their naturalization, and the resumption of their native allegiance in accordance with the provisions of the previous Convention of the 13th of May 1870, of which a copy is also enclosed, may be made and publicly declared.

I likewise transmit to you a copy of the Order in Council of the 17th of August 1870, declaring, as required by the 3rd Section of the Act 33 Vict., Cap. 14th, that the Convention of the 13th of May 1870 had been entered into by Her Majesty; and I have now to instruct you to publish a Notification reciting that section of the Act, together with the Order in Council and the two Conventions, and calling upon all British subjects who have become naturalized within the United States, and who may desire to resume their allegiance as British subjects, to make the declaration in the form prescribed before the 12th of May 1872.

You will, at the same time, point out that, although the Supplemental Convention of the 23rd of February last only requires that American citizens who have been naturalized as British subjects should make the Declaration of Renunciation before an United States' Court of Justice or Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States, it will be necessary, in order to meet the requirements of the British Act of Parliament, that the declaration should also be made before one of the British Judicial, Diplomatic, or Consular Officers mentioned in the 3rd Section.

You will add that no fee will be levied for receiving these declarations.

The declarations are to be made in triplicate, one copy to be delivered to the declarant, one retained in your archives, and the third forwarded to this department for registration by the Home Office, in the same manner as the declarations which you were instructed to make in my circular of the 30th of December last.

I take this opportunity of stating that, as some misapprehension has arisen with regard to the form of "Declaration of British Nationality" annexed to that circular, you must be careful in all cases when you are called upon to receive a declaration of British Nationality to append to it the note given in the form, and which is to be considered as part of the declaration.

I am, &c.,

ENCLOSURE 1.

Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America, Supplementary to the Convention of May 13, 1870, *respecting Naturalization.—Signed at Washington, February 23rd*, 1871. *(Ratifications exchanged at Washington, May* 4, 1871.*)*

WHEREAS by the Second Article of the Convention between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, for regulating the citizenship of subjects and citizens of the Contracting Parties who have emigrated or may emigrate from the dominions of the one to those of the other Party, signed at London on the 13th of May 1870, it was stipulated that the manner in which the renunciation by such subjects and citizens of their naturalization, and the resumption of their native allegiance, may be made and publicly declared, should be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries; Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, for the purpose of effecting such agreement, have resolved to conclude a Supplemental Convention, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say: Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Sir Edward Thornton, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, and Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary

to the United States of America; and the President of the United States of America, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, who have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE I.

Any person being originally a citizen of the United States who had previously to May 13, 1870, been naturalized as a British subject, may at any time before August 10, 1872, and any British subject who, at the date first aforesaid, had been naturalized as a citizen within the United State, may, at any time before May 12, 1872, publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization by subscribing an instrument in writing, substantially in the form hereunto appended, and designated as Annex A.

Such renunciation by an original citizen of the United States of British Nationality shall, within the territories and jurisdiction of the United States, be made in duplicate, in the presence of any Court authorized by law for the time being to admit aliens to naturalization, or before the Clerk or Prothonotary of any such Court: if the declarant be beyond the territories of the United States, it shall be made in duplicate before any Diplomatic or Consular Officer of the United States. One of such duplicates shall remain of record in the custody of the Court or officer in whose presence it was made; the other shall be, without delay, transmitted to the Department of State.

Such renunciation, if declared by an original British subject, of his acquired nationality as a citizen of the United States, shall, if the declarant be in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, be made in duplicate, in the presence of a Justice of the Peace; if elsewhere in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any Judge of Civil or Criminal jurisdiction, of any Justice of the Peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law, in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose: if out of Her Majesty's dominions, in triplicate, in the presence of any officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty.

ARTICLE II.

The Contracting Parties hereby engage to communicate each to the other, from time to time, lists of the persons who, within their respective dominions and territories, or before their Diplomatic and Consular officers, have declared their renunciation of naturalization, with the dates and places of making such declarations, and such information as to the abode of the declarants, and the times and places of their naturalization, as they may have furnished.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty, and by the President of the United States by, and with the advice and consent of, the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as may be convenient.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Washington, the twenty-third day of February, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

(L.S.) EDWD. THORNTON.
(L.S.) HAMILTON FISH.

ANNEX (A.)

I, A. B., of (*insert abode*), being originally a citizen of the United States of America (*or a British subject*), and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject (*or as a citizen within the United States of America*), do hereby renounce my naturalization as a British subject (*or citizen of the United States*); and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States (*or British subject.*)

(Signed) *A. B.*

Made and subscribed before me, in (*insert country or other sub-division, and state, province, colony, legation, or consulate*), this day of , 187 .

(Signed) *E. F.*,
Justice of the Peace (or other title).

(L.S.) EDWD. THORNTON.
(L.S.) HAMILTON FISH.

ENCLOSURE 2.

Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America relative to Naturalization.—Signed at London, May 13, 1870. *(Ratifications exchanged at London, August* 10, 1870.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States of America, being desirous to regulate the citizenship of British subjects who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the British dominions to the United States of America, and of citizens of the United States of America who have emigrated or who may emigrate from the United States of America to the British dominions, have resolved to conclude a convention for that purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Hon'ble George William Frederick, Earl of Clarendon, Baron Hyde of Hindon, a Peer of the United Kingdom, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Hon'ble Privy Council, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon'ble Order of the Bath, Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And the President of the United States of America, John Lothrop Motley, Esq., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

ARTICLE I.

British subjects who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the United States of America as citizens thereof, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by Great Britain to be in all respects and for all purposes citizens of the United States, and shall be treated as such by Great Britain.

Reciprocally, citizens of the United States of America who have become, or shall become, and are naturalized according to law within the British dominions as British subjects, shall, subject to the provisions of Article II., be held by the United States to be in all respects and for all purposes British subjects, and shall be treated as such by the United States.

ARTICLE II.

Such British subjects as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized as citizens within the United States, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization and to resume their British Nationality, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the twelfth day of May 1870.

Such citizens of the United States as aforesaid who have become and are naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as British subjects, shall be at liberty to renounce their naturalization, and to resume their nationality as citizens of the United States, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the present Convention.

The manner in which this renunciation may be made and publicly declared shall be agreed upon by the Governments of the respective countries.

ARTICLE III.

If any such British subject as aforesaid, naturalized in the United States, should renew his residence within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, Her Majesty's Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a British subject, and the United States shall not, in that case, claim him as a citizen of the United States on account of his former naturalization.

In the same manner, if any such citizen of the United States as aforesaid, naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, should renew his residence in the United States, the United States' Government may, on his own application, and on such conditions as that Government may think fit to impose, re-admit him to the character and privileges of a citizen of the United States, and Great Britain shall not, in that case, claim him as a British subject on account of his former naturalization.

ARTICLE IV.

The present Convention shall be ratified by Her Britannic Majesty and by the President of the United States by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within twelve months from the date hereof.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the thirteenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

(L.S.) CLARENDON.
(L.S.) JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

ENCLOSURE 3.

Order in Council.

At the Court at Windsor, the 17th day of August 1870.

Present.

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

WHEREAS by "The Naturalization Act, 1870," it is enacted that, where Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with any Foreign State, to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such Convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such Order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the Convention, make a declaration of alienage; and from and after the date of his so making such declaration, such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid. And whereas, on or about the thirteenth day of May last past, a Convention between Her Majesty and the President of the United States of America was duly signed at London, the ratifications whereof were duly exchanged at London the tenth day of August instant, whereby the subjects or citizens of the United States of America who have been naturalized as British subjects are at liberty to renounce their naturalization, and divest themselves of their status as such British subjects, provided that such renunciation be publicly declared within two years after the exchange of the ratifications of the said Convention. Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, doth hereby declare that Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with the said United States of America, to the effect that the subjects or citizens of those States who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects.

ENCLOSURE 4.

Section 3 of 33 Vict., Cap. 14.

3. WHERE Her Majesty has entered into a Convention with any Foreign State to the effect that the subjects or citizens of that State who have been naturalized as British subjects may divest themselves of their status as such subjects, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, by Order in Council, to declare that such Convention has been entered into by Her Majesty; and from and after the date of such Order in Council, any person being originally a subject or citizen of the State referred to in such order, who has been naturalized as a British subject, may, within such limit of time as may be provided in the Convention, make a declaration of alienage, and from and after the date of his so making such declaration such person shall be regarded as an alien, and as a subject of the State to which he originally belonged as aforesaid.

A declaration of alienage may be made as follows, that is to say: If the declarant be in the United Kingdom in the presence of any Justice of the Peace; if elsewhere in Her Majesty's dominions in the presence of any Judge of any Court of Civil or Criminal jurisdiction, of any Justice of the Peace, or of any other officer for the time being authorized by law in the place in which the declarant is to administer an oath for any judicial or other legal purpose. If out of Her Majesty's dominions, in the presence of any officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty.

CIRCULAR.

FOREIGN OFFICE,
April 22nd, 1871.

With reference to my Circular Despatch of the 30th of December last, enclosing copies of the Naturalization Acts of 1870, (33 Vict., Cap. 14, and 33 and 34 Vict., Cap. 102), I now transmit to you, for your information and guidance, the enclosed copy of Supplemental Regulations and instructions which have been issued by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department, with reference to cases where an application for a Certificate of Naturalization, or for a Certificate of Re-admission to British Nationality, is made out of Her Majesty's Dominions by an officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty.

I am, with great truth,
most obedient humble servant.

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Supplemental Regulations as to Cases where an Application for a Certificate of Naturalization, or for a Certificate of Re-admission to British Nationality, is made out of Her Majesty's Dominions by an Officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty.

In exercise of the Powers contained in the Naturalization Acts, 1870, I, the Right Honourable HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make the following Regulations.

The following Regulations shall apply only to cases where an application for a Certificate of Naturalization, or for a Certificate of Re-admission to British Nationality, is made out of Her Majesty's Dominions by an Officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty:

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I.—The Oath of Allegiance may out of Her Majesty's dominions be administered by and subscribed in the presence of any Officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty, and the oath so taken and subscribed may be proved in any legal proceeding by the production

of the original certificate, or of any copy thereof certified to be a true copy by one of Her Majesty's Principal or Under Secretaries of State.

REGISTRATION.

II.—Every Certificate of Naturalization and every Certificate of Re-admission to British Nationality, and every Oath of Allegiance taken with respect to any such certificate, shall be registered in the office of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

Copies certified by one of Her Majesty's Principal or Under Secretaries of State to be true copies of any certificate or oath which has been registered may be obtained at such office as aforesaid.

FEES.

III.—With the consent of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, I prescribe that a Fee of Ten Shillings shall be taken for every certified copy of any Certificate of Naturalization or of any Certificate of Re-admission to British Nationality, with or without the Oath of Allegiance, and such fee shall be paid into the receipt of Her Majesty's Exchequer in such manner as the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury shall from time to time direct, and be carried to the Consolidated Fund.

No fee shall be required in respect of any of the following matters:—

(*a.*) For the grant of a Certificate whether of Naturalization or of Re-admission to British Nationality.

(*b.*) For administration of the Oath of Allegiance.

(*c.*) For transmitting for registration or for registering any Certificate or Oath of Allegiance.

28th day of February 1871.

(Signed) H. A. BRUCE.

(A.) & (A.A.)

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Instructions to Aliens applying for Certificates of Naturalization.

1. Any Alien desirous to obtain a Certificate of Naturaliation, must present to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a memorial praying for the grant of such Certificate.

2. The memorial must state—

(1.) Of what Foreign State the applicant is a subject.

(2.) His name, address, age, profession, trade, or other occupation.

(3.) Whether he is married, and has any children, under age, residing with him, and if so, to state their names and ages.

(4.) That during the period of eight years preceding the application, the applicant has for five years resided within the United Kingdom (the place or places of such residence being specified), or that during the same period of eight years he has for five years been in the service of the Crown (the post in which he served being specified).

(5.) That he intends so reside in the United Kingdom or to serve under the Crown.

3. The applicant must verify the statements in his memorial by a declaration made before a Magistrate or other person authorized to receive such declaration, in pursuance of the Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of His late Majesty King William IV., Chapter 62.

4. The statements in the memorial must be further verified, and the respectability and loyalty of the applicant vouched for by a declaration made in like manner by four householders who are natural-born British subjects, and neither of them the agent or solicitor of the memorialist. The declaration may be made by such declarants jointly or by each separately; but each of the declarants must, in his declaration, state, as to himself, the fact that he is a householder, and a natural-

born British subject, the place of his residence, and the period during which he has personally known the applicant.

5. The fee payable upon the grant of a Certificate is 1*l*., which will include payment for the Registration both of the certificate and of the oath of allegiance.

6. After obtaining the grant of a certificate the grantee must take and subscribe the oath of allegiance, a blank form whereof will be annexed to the certificate.

7. The oath of allegiance may be taken and subscribed :—

In England or Ireland—

In the presence of any Justice of the Peace, or any Commissioner authorized to administer oaths in Chancery.

In Sectland—

In the presence of any Sheriff, Sheriff-Substitute, or Justice of the Peace.

8. The fee for the administration of the oath is 2*s*. 6*d*., payable as follows :—

In England or Ireland, if the oath is administered by a Justice of the Peace, to the Clerk of such Justice, otherwise to the officer administering the oath ; in Scotland, if the oath is administered by a Sheriff or Sheriff-Substitute, to the Sheriff-Clerk or any of his deputes ; if by a Justice of the Peace, to the Clerk of the Pecce or any of his deputes.

9. After taking and subscribing the oath of allegiance the grantee of the Certificate shall cause the oath to be registered at the Home Office.

10. After Registration, the Certificate and oath of allegiance will be re-delivered to the grantee of the Certificate.

HOME OFFICE,
August 1870.

(A.A.A.)

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Supplemental instructions relative to cases where an application for a Certificate of Naturalization, or for a Certificate of Re-admission to British Nationality, is made out of Her Majesty's dominions by an Officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty.

The Instructions relative to applications made in the United Kingdom for Certificates of Naturalization, or for Certificates of Re-admission to British Nationality, shall extend to cases where such application is made out of Her Majesty's dominions, if the applicant is an officer in Her Majesty's Diplomatic or Consular Service, subject to the following qualifications :—

1. No verification will be required for the statements in the memorial.

2. No fee will be required—

(*a*.) For the grant of a Certificate whether of Naturalization or of Re-admission to British Nationality.

(*b*.) For administration of the Oath of Allegiance.

(*c*.) For transmitting for registration or for registering any Certificate or Oath of Allegiance.

3. The Oath of Allegiance may out of Her Majesty's dominions be administered by and subscribed in the presence of any officer in the Diplomatic or Consular Service of Her Majesty.

(B.)

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Instructions to Persons who have been already naturalized and are desirous of applying for Certificates of Naturalization under the Naturalization Acts, 1870.

1. Any person who has been naturalized previously to the passing of the Naturalization Act, 1870, and is desirous to obtain a Certificate of Naturalization under the Naturalization Acts, 1870, must present to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a memorial praying for the grant of such Certificate.

2. The memorial must state—

(1.) Of what Foreign State the applicant was originally a subject.

(2.) His name, address, age, profession, trade, or other occupation.

(3.) The date of his former naturalization.

(4.) Whether he is married and has any children, under age, residing with him, and if so, to state their names and ages.

(5.) That during the period of eight years preceding the application the applicant has for five years resided within the United Kingdom (the place or places of such residence being specified), or that during the same period of eight years he has for five years been in the service of the Crown (the post in which he served being specified).

(6.) That the applicant intends to reside in the United Kingdom or to serve under the Crown.

3. The applicant must verify the statements in his memorial by a declaration made before a Magistrate, or other person authorized to receive such declaration, in pursuance of an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of His late Majesty King William IV., Chapter 62.

4. The statements in the memorial must be further verified, and the respectability and loyalty of the applicant vouched for, by a declaration made in like manner by four householders who are natural-born British subjects, and neither of them the agent or solicitor of the memorialist. The declaration may be made by such declarants jointly or by each separately ; but each of the declarants must, in his declaration, state, as to himself, the fact that he is a householder and a natural-born British subject, the place of his residence, and the period during which he has personally known the applicant.

5. The fee payable on the grant of a Certificate is 1*l*., which will include payment for the Registration both of the Certificate and of the Oath of Allegiance.

6. After obtaining the grant of a Certificate the grantee must take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance, a blank form whereof will be annexed to the certificate.

7. The Oath of Allegiance may be taken and subscribed—

In England and Ireland—

In the presence of any Justice of the Peace or of any Commissioner authorized to administer oaths in Chancery.

In Scotland—

In the presence of any Sheriff, Sheriff-Substitute, or Justice of the Peace.

8. The fee for the administration of the oath is 2*s*. 6*d*., payable as follows :—

In England or Ireland—

If the oath is administered by a Justice of the Peace, to the Clerk of such Justice, otherwise to the officer administering the oath.

In Scotland—

If the oath is administered by a Sheriff, or Sheriff-Substitute, to the Sheriff-Clerk, or any of his deputes ; if by a Justice of the Peace, to the Clerk of the Peace, or any of his deputes.

9. After taking and subscribing the Oath of Allegiance the grantee of the Certificate shall cause the oath to be Registered at the Home Office.

10. After Registration the Certificate and Oath of Allegiance will be re-delivered to the grantee of the Certificate.

HOME OFFICE,
August 1870.

(D.)

NATURALIZATION ACTS, 1870.

Instructions to Applicants in the United Kingdom for Certificates of re-admission to British Nationality.

(*These Instructions apply only to Certificates granted in the United Kingdom.*)

Any person desirous to obtain a Certificate of Re-admission to British Nationality must present to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a memorial praying for the grant of such Certificate.

2. The memorial must state:—

(1.)—The name, address, age, profession, trade, or other occupation of the applicant.

(2.)—Whether the applicant is married and has any children, under age, residing with him, and if so, to state their names and ages.

(3.)—That the applicant was a natural-born British subject by reason of having been born in British territory, or by reason of his or her father or grandfather, by the father's side, having been a British subject.

(4.)—That the applicant became the subject or citizen of a Foreign State. The name of the foreign State must be specified, and the mode in which the applicant became an Alien. If the applicant became an Alien by Naturalization, the date of such naturalization must be mentioned; or if the applicant be a widow who became an Alien by marriage with her late husband, the date and place of such marriage, the name of her husband, and the Foreign State of which he was a subject, must be mentioned.

(5.)—That during the period of eight years preceding the application, the applicant has for five years resided within the United Kingdom (the place or places of such residence being specified), *or* that during the same period of eight years he has for five years been in the service of the Crown (the post in which he served being specified).

(6.)—That the applicant intends to reside in the United Kingdom or to serve under the Crown.

3. The applicant must verify the statements in his memorial by a Declaration made before a Magistrate or other person authorized to receive such Declaration, in pursuance of an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of His late Majesty King William the Fourth, Chapter 62.

4. The statements in the memorial must be further verified, and the respectability and loyalty of the applicant vouched for, by Declaration made in like manner by four householders, who are natural-born British subjects, and neither of them the agent or solicitor of the memorialist. The Declaration may be made by such declarants jointly or by each separately; but each of the declarants must, in his declaration, state, as to himself, the fact that he is a householder and a natural-born British subject, the place of his residence, and the period during which he has personally known the applicant.

5. The Secretary of State, if he thinks fit to grant a Certificate to the applicant, will cause him to be furnished with a blank form of the Certificate and Oath of Allegiance.

6. The applicant will then take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance.

7. The Oath of Allegiance may be taken and subscribed:—

In England or Ireland—

In the presence of any Justice of the Peace, or any Commissioner authorized to administer oaths in Chancery.

In Scotland—

In the presence of any Sheriff, Sheriff-Substitute, or Justice of the Peace.

8. The fee for the administration of the oath is 2*s.* 6*d.*, payable as follows :—

In England or Ireland—

If the oath is administered by a Justice of the Peace, to the Clerk of such Justice, otherwise to the officer administering the oath.

In Scotland—

If the oath is administered by a Sheriff, or Sheriff-Substitute, to the Sheriff-Clerk or any of his deputes ; if by a Justice of the Peace, to the Clerk of the Peace, or any of his deputes.

9. The applicant will forward to the Home Office the blank Certificate, and the Oath of Allegiance which has been subcribed, together with a fee of 1*l.*

10. The Certificate will then be signed by the Secretary of State, and the Certificate and Oath of Allegiance will be duly Registered without further payment, and re-delivered to the applicant.

Home Office,
August 1870.

COPY.

Foreign Office,
September 20th, 1871.

Sir,—With reference to the letter from this Department of the 5th instant, I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a Regulation signed by His Lordship in pursuance of the Eleventh Section of the Naturalization Act (1870) declaring the form of Declaration annexed to the Convention with the United States of the 23rd of February last to be a form of Declaration to be observed under the Act.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) E. HAMMOND.

To the Under Secretary of State, India Office.

COPY.

REGULATION.

In exercise of the powers contained in the Naturalization Acts (1870), I, The Right Honorable Granville, George Leveson Gover, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, make the following Regulation:—

FORM.

The Form of Declaration of Alienage to be made in pursuance of the Convention between Her Majesty and the United States of America respecting Naturalization, signed at Washington on the 23rd of February 1871.

I, A. B., of *(insert abode)*, being originally a citizen of the United States of America (*or a British subject*), and having become naturalized within the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty as a British subject (*or as a citizen within the United States of America*), do hereby renounce my nationality as a British subject (*or citizen of the United States*); and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a citizen of the United States (*or British subject.*)

(Signed) *A. B.*

Made and subscribed before me in (*insert country or other sub-division and State, province, colony, legation or Consulate*), this day of 187 .

(Signed) *E. F.*,
Justice of the Peace (*or other title.*)

FOREIGN OFFICE,
6th September 1871. (Signed) GRANVILLE.

No. 8. ORDER THEREON, 20th November 1871, No. 363.

Ordered that the foregoing Despatch and the papers received with it be published in three alternate issues of the *Fort St. George Gazette* for general information.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 9. Read the following translation of a letter from His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements in India, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, Madras, dated Pondicherry, 15th November 1871, No. 29 :—

I have the honour to announce to you that, having been appointed Governor of the French Settlements in India, I arrived on the 13th instant at Pondicherry, where, on the same day, I entered on my duties.

2. As I have already assured the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, my most lively desire is to maintain here the relations of cordial friendship which have always subsisted between the representatives of the Governments of England and France. I shall be happy, whenever it may be in my power, to afford some evidence of my good sentiments towards the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, and I hope that your Excellency will be so good as to grant me your support whenever it may be necessary for the protection of the interests of the subjects of my Government.

No. 10. To His Excellency M. FARON, Governor of the French Settlements in India, dated Fort St. George, 21st November 1871, No. 369.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's letter, dated 15th November 1871, No. 29, informing me that you have assumed the office of the Governor of the French Settlements in India.

2. I have received with much gratification the expressions of your Excelleney's assurance that the cordial relations which have always hitherto existed between the French and English authorities in India will be maintained by your Excellency.

3. Your Excellency may rely upon the most ready co-operation on my part in affording assistance in all matters relating to French interests in this Presidency.

Accept, Sir, &c.,
(Signed) NAPIER.

No. 11. Read the following letter from the Under Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department (Political), to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Simla, 6th November 1871, No. 2420-P.:—

Proceedings dated January 1871, No. 10.
Do. dated March 1871, Nos. 86 and 87.
From Public Works Department, No. 68-A.-T., dated 20th July 1871.

In reply to your letter, No. 77, dated the 9th of December 1870, I am instructed to forward, for the information of the Government of Fort St. George, a copy of the documents cited on the margin explaining the discrepancies brought to notice in the account between the Telegraph Department and the Travancore State for the year 1869-70, and to suggest that in accordance with the request of the Public Works Department the account furnished by the Director-General of Telegraphs showing a nominal credit to the Government of India of Rupees 1,896-7-9 may be accepted.

From the Officiating Director-General of Telegraphs in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated Calcutta, 6th March 1871, No. 610.

Replying to your No. 15-A.-T. of the 17th January last, herewith returned with enclosures as desired, I have the honour to forward a revised account of the Telegraph Offices in the Travancore State during 1869-70, with copy of a letter, No. 533, of the 24th ultimo, from the Computer of Telegraph Accounts in explanation of the discrepancy noticed in the account previously rendered.

2. It will be seen from the revised statement now submitted that there is nothing due from the Travancore State on account of its guarantee, and that there is a nominal balance of profit credited to the Government of India.

PROFIT AND LOSS Statement of Telegraph Offices in the Native State of Travancore of the Official year 1869-70.

Office.	Collections. RS. A. P.	Total. RS. A. P.	Office.	Expenditure. RS. A. P.	Total. RS. A. P.
Allepi	3,104 12 0		Allepi	3,252 10 10	
Nagercoil	544 12 0		Nagercoil	2,553 11 8	
Quilon	1,032 0 0		Quilon	2,725 2 11	
Trevandrum	1,845 2 0	6,526 10 0	Trevandrum...	7,646 9 2	16,178 2 7
Add 75 per cent. on thecollections ...	....	4,894 15 6	*Deduct*—Net cost of Trevandrum Office	5,801 7 2	
			Cost of Line Riders charged in Allepi, Nagercoil, and Quilon Offices ...	851 9 8	6,653 0 10
					9,525 1 9
			Allepi and Nagercoil, from March 1869 to 12th January 1870, at Rupees 30 each ... ... RS. 623 A. 3 P. 8 Do. from 13th January to 28th February 1870, at Rupees 15 each ... ... 48 6 0 Quilon, for twelve months, at Rupees 15 ... ... 180 0 0 851 9 8		
			Balance, nominal profit credited to Government of India	....	1,896 7 9
Total...	....	11,421 9 6	Total...	....	11,421 9 6

From the Compiler of Telegraph Accounts, to the Director-General of Telegraphs, dated Calcutta, 24th February 1871, No. 533.

Referring to your No. 1511-T., dated the 20th January 1871, I have the honour to submit, herewith, a revised account of the Telegraph Offices in Travancore for the year 1869-70, and to state that the discrepancy between the former account and the present one is partly due to a clerical error committed in the former by entering the collections of the Allepi office from column "Share of collections due to other Telegraph Administrations" instead of from Indian share of collections. The remainder of the difference is due to other discrepancies between the statement furnished by the Superintendent and that herewith submitted, which this office cannot explain unless particulars are called for from the Superintendent. The Clerk who committed the clerical error has been fined.

2. There appears to be a difference of interpretation of the orders of Government as to the percentage which may be added to the actual collections of the Travancore offices on account of value of messages sent to those offices from other offices. Home Department letter No. 4310, dated 7th September 1867, sanctioned the conditions specified in Madras Government letter No. 790, dated 5th July 1867, which conditions included an addition of 75 per cent. instead of 50 per cent., as before proposed. The Assistant Resident, however, in his letter No. 85, dated 23rd November 1870, appears to have accepted from the local Superintendent of Telegraphs an account in which only 50 per cent. is added. This, under the agreement sanctioned, is unfair to the Maharajah, and is another illustration of the necessity of not relying on local Superintendents for the accounts of guaranteed offices. I am aware that my own office account, owing to the clerical error referred to in paragraph 1, is in this instance also incorrect; but such an error is not likely to occur again.

3. I would, in conclusion, solicit your attention to the fact that the addition of 75 per cent. is made under an erroneous supposition. It is now well understood that no signal office can properly be credited in the receipts of other signal offices, and though it may be proper, on other considerations, that the 75 per cent. be allowed in our account with the Travancore State, I would recommend that it should no longer be considered as an allowance for messages sent to the Travancore offices, but as a special concession to the Maharajah.

4. The original papers are herewith returned.

No. 32-A.-T.

Copy forwarded to the Foreign Department, with reference to the memorandum from that Department, No. 66-P., dated 11th January 1871.

(By order.)

11*th March* 1871. (Signed) J. J. McLEOD INNES,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, P.W.D.

No. 605-P.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the docket from the Public Works Department, No. 32-A.-T., dated March 11th, 1871, forwarding a revised account between the Telegraph Department and Travancore State, the undersigned has the honour to point out in the subjoined tabular forms the differences between the statement now received from the Director-General of Telegraphs and that furnished by the Officiating Superintendent of Telegraphs, Malabar Division, to the Resident at Travancore, and to suggest that all these discrepancies should be removed before a statement—which now shows a nominal profit of Rupees 1,896-7-9 instead of as before a loss of Rupees 2,824-13-8, but which still differs

from the result, a profit of Rupees 1,482-0-5, shown in the accounts of the Malabar Telegraph Division—is sent through this office to the Government of Madras.

(By order, &c.)

FORT WILLIAM,
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL),
24th March 1871.

(Signed) H. LEPOER WYNNE,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

To the Public Works Department.

Statement submitted by the Director-General.

Collection.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Allepi ...	3,104	12	0			
Nagercoil...	544	12	0			
Quilon ...	1,032	0	0			
Trevandrum	1,845	2	0	6,526	10	0
Add 75 per cent. on the collections				4,894	15	6
Total...				11,421	9	6

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Allepi	3,252	10	10			
Nagercoil	2,553	11	8			
Quilon	2,725	2	11			
Trevandrum	7,646	9	2	16,178	2	7
Deduct—						
Net cost of Trevandrum Office	5,801	7	2			
Cost of Line Riders charged in Allepi, Nagercoil, and Quilon Offices ...	851	9	8	6,653	0	10
				9,525	1	9
Allepi and Nagercoil, from March 1869 to 12th January 1870, at Rupees 30 each ...	623	3	8			
Do. do. 13th January to 20th February 1870, at Rupees 15 each	46	6	0			
Quilon, for twelve months, at Rupees 15	180	0	0			
	851	9	8			
Balance, nominal profit credited to Government of India				1,896	7	9
Total...				11,421	9	6

Statement submitted by the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Malabar Division.

Collection.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Allepi ...	3,641	0	0			
Quilon ...	1,157	4	0			
Nagercoil...	541	4	0	5,339	8	0
Add 50 per cent. to represent value of messages received, including the office at Trevandrum				3,580	8	0
				8,920	0	0

Expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Allepi ...	2,896	5	1			
Quilon ...	2,834	15	8			
Nagercoil...	2,528	4	7			
Trevandrum.	7,640	7	4	15,900	0	8
Deduct—						
Establishment of Trevandrum Office and pay of all Line Riders	8,462	1	1	7,437	15	7
Profit...				1,482	0	5

Read the following Proceedings of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, dated Simla, 20th July 1871, No. 68-A.-T.

Account—Telegraph.

Copy of the following, together with copies of correspondence therein referred to, forwarded to the Foreign Department, with reference to its Memorandum, No. 605-P., of 24th March last, and with the request that the account between the Telegraph Department and the Travancore State, furnished by the Director-General of Telegraphs, may be accepted for the past year.

(By order.)

(Signed) J. J. McLEOD INNES,
Depy. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

From the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, dated 12th June 1871, No. 72.

Referring to your No. 38-A.-T. of the 28th March, I have the honour to forward in original the Compiler's explanation of the discrepancies pointed out by the Foreign Department between his statement and that furnished by the Superintendent.

2. Superintendents of Divisions have not the means of furnishing accurate information on such matters, and orders have been issued to them to discontinue the preparation and submission of the returns.

3. On the general subject of the guarantees I solicit attention to my No. 575 of the 21st February, and request the favour of an early reply.

From the Compiler of Telegraph Accounts, to the Director-General of Telegraphs in India, dated Calcutta, 31st May 1871, No. 1439.

Referring to your No. 2104-T., dated 30th March 1871, I have the honour to submit, herewith, two statements explaining the discrepancies between the account of the offices at Travancore submitted by the local Superintendent and that submitted by this office.

2. Letter No. 236, dated 13th May 1871, from the Superintendent, Malabar Division, in which he has pointed out the principal items causing the discrepancies, is herewith submitted. I have already brought to your notice that the local Superintendents are unable to prepare correct accounts of signal offices as they are not in possession of the original cash accounts and have never seen the store accounts, and I have, with your sanction, requested them not to render accounts of guaranteed offices in future.

3. Letter No. 38-A.-T., dated 28th March 1871, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, is herewith returned as requested.

Explanation of the difference between expenditure of the Offices in the Travancore State as reported by the Local Superintendent and by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

Offices.	As per Superintendent.	As per Director-General.	Difference.	Superintendent shown. More.	Superintendent shown. Less.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Allepi	2,896 5 1	3,252 10 10	356 5 9	... ...	... ...	
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	360 0 0	Superintendent did not show rent of the office from April 1869 to March 1870.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 4 0	... ...	Cash Book for April 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rs. 17, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 28-4-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 14 0	... ...	Cash Book for May 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 16-2-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 17.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 12 6	Cash Book for June 1869 shows Rupees 29-15-0 for contingencies, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 16-2-6.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 7 6	... ...	Cash Book for July 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 19-8-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 29-15-6.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 0 0	... ...	Cash Book for August 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 208-8-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 211-8-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 12 6	... ...	Cash Book for August 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 8-12-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 19-8-6.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 6 0	... ...	Cash Book for Sept. 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 216-2-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 216-8-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 0 0	... ...	Cash Book for September 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 8-12-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 8-12-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 8 0	Cash Book for October 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 11-4-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 8-12-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 7 5	... ...	Cash Book for Nov. 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 216-8-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 217-5-5.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 9 0	... ...	Cash Book for November 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 5-11-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 11-4-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 9 0	... ...	Cash Book for Dec. 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 217-15-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 218-8-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 14 0	Cash Book for December 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 14-9-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 5-11-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 3 2	Cash Book for January 1870 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 218-8-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 209-4-10.

	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 1 0	... ...	Cash Book for January 1870 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 8, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 14-1-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 12 0	Cash Book for Feb. 1870 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 209-4-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 203-8-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 2 6	... ...	Cash Book for February 1870 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 6-14-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 8-0-6.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 13 0	Cash Book for March 1870 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 14-11-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 6-14-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	54 8 11	410 14 8	
Quilon	2,834 15 8	2,725 2 11	109 12 9	... ...	... ...	
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 12 6	Cash Book for April 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 16-1-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 13-4-3.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 14 5	... ...	Cash Book for May 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 154, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 156-14-5.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 0 6	... ...	Pies neglected in the office of Director-General.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 2 0	... ...	Cash Book for June 1868 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 156-14-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 160.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	75 0 0	... ...	Cash Book for August 1868 shows expenditure for rent for June Rupees 25, whereas the Superintendent shows Rupees 100.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	68 4 10	... ...	Cash Book for September 1868 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 160, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 228-4-10.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	34 5 0	Cash Book for Oct. 1868 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 228-5-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 194.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 8 0	Cash Book for December 1868 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 194, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 191-8-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 0 6	... ...	Pies neglected in the office of Director-General.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	149 6 3	39 9 6	
Nagercoil ...	2,528 4 7	2,553 11 8	35 7 1	... ...	9 13 0	Cash Book for April 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 26-13-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 17.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 0 0	... ...	Cash Book for May 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 184, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 188.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 5 0	Cash Book for May 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 17-2-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 9-13-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 11 0	... ...	Cash Book for June 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 12-7-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 17-2-0.

Explanation of the difference between expenditure of the Offices in the Travancore State, &c.—(Continued.)

Offices.	As per Superintendent.	As per Director-General.	Difference.	Superintendent shown. More.	Superintendent shown. Less.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Nagercoil—(*Concluded.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 6 0	... ...	Cash Book for July 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 8-1-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 12-7-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	16 0 0	Cash Book for August 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 188, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 172-6-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 7 0	... ...	Cash Book for August 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 3-10-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 8-1-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 8 0	Cash Book for September 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 7-2-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 3-10-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 14 0	... ...	Cash Book for October 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 5-4-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 7-2-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 0 0	... ...	Cash Book for Nov. 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 172, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 176.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19 8 0	Cash Book for November 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 24-12-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 5-4-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 12 0	... ...	Cash Book for December 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 18, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 24-12-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 12 11	... ...	Cash Book for Jan. 1870 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 176, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 178-12-11.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 0 0	... ...	Cash Book for January 1870 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 7, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 18.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 12 0	Cash Book for Feb. 1870 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 178-12-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 167.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 8 0	... ...	Cash Book for February 1870 shows expenditure for contingencies Rs. 0-8-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 7.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 0 0	Cash Book for March 1870 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 8-8-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 0-8-0.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	50 6 11	75 14 0	
Trevandrum ...	7,640 7 4	7,646 9 2	6 1 10	... ...	... ...	
	... ...	... ...	... ...	60 0 0	... ...	Cash Book for April 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 537, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 597.

... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0 0	Cash Book for May 1869 shows expenditure for rent Rupees 30, and Cash Book of June 1869 shows Rupees 10 increased rent for April 1869, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 30 only as rent for April 1869.
... ...	... ...	... ...	13 4 9	... ...	Cash Book for April 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 46-8-0, Imperial Bill shows Rupees 34-12-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 94-8-9.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	43 5 2	Cash Book for May 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 597, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 553-10-10.
... ...	... ...	... ...	15 4 6	... ...	Cash Book for May 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 13-8-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 28-2-6.
... ...	... ...	... ...	2 6 0	... ...	Cash Book for June 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 553-10-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 556.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	35 14 0	Cash Book for June 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 49-6-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 13-8-0.
... ...	... ...	... ...	4 0 0	... ...	Cash Book for July 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 556, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 560.
... ...	... ...	... ...	16 8 3	... ...	Cash Book for July 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 24-2-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rs. 40-10-3.
... ...	... ...	... ...	17 8 10	... ...	Cash Book for August 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 560, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 577-8-10.
... ...	... ...	... ...	25 15 0	... ...	Cash Book for August 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 8-8-0, refunded Rupees 19, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 53-7-0.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	50 4 9	Cash Book for Sept. 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 577-9-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 527-4-3.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	36 11 6	Cash Book for September 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 20-12-0 and for fees refunded Rupees 50, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 34-0-6.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	39 4 0	Cash Book for Oct. 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 527-4-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 488.
... ...	... ...	... ...	42 3 0	... ...	Cash Book for October 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 16-9-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 58-12-0.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 3 9	Cash Book for November 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 488, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 487-12-3.
... ...	... ...	... ...	9 7 6	... ...	Cash Book for November 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 7-2-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 16-9-6.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 8 6	Cash Book for December 1869 shows expenditure for salary Rupees 484-8-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 479-15-6.

Explanation of the difference between expenditure of the Offices in the Travancore State, &c.—(Concluded.)

Offices.	As per Superintendent.	As per Director-General.	Difference.	Superintendent shown. More.	Superintendent shown. Less.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Trevandrum—(*Concluded.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 11 10	Cash Book for December 1869 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 20-14-0 and for fees refunded Rupee 1, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 7-2-2.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 3 7	... ...	Cash Book for Jan. 1870 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 479-15-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 482-2-7.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	18 10 4	... ...	Cash Book for January 1870 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 3-4-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rupees 2-14-4.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 2 0	Cash Book for Feb. 1870 shows expenditure for salary Rs. 482-2-0, whereas the Superintendent erroneously shows Rupees 479.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	4 7 11	... ...	Cash Book for February 1870 shows expenditure for contingencies Rupees 15-1-0, whereas the Supt. erroneously shows Rs. 19-8-11.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	231 15 8	238 1 6	
Deduction on account of Trevandrum Office.	3,462 1 1	6,653 0 10	1,809 0 3	1,839 0 2	... ...	The Superintendent deducted the total expenditure which only he had entered, whereas the Director-General's office deducted the difference between receipts and expenditure, which had both been entered by him. (See explanation of Rupees 1,821-8-0 in account of revenue.)
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	29 15 11	The Cash Book shows the cost of line riders to be Rupees 851-9-8, whereas the Superintendent shows Rupees 821-9-9.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1,839 0 2	29 15 11	

Explanation of the difference between revenue of the Offices in the Travancore State as reported by the Local Superintendent and by the Director-General of Telegraphs.

Offices.	As per Superintendent.	As per Director-General.	Difference.	Superintendent shown. More.	Superintendent shown. Less.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Allepi	3,641 0 0	3,104 12 0	536 4 0	3 14 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 253 instead of Rupees 249-2-0 as collections for April 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	29 8 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 251-12-0 instead of Rupees 222-4-0 as collections for May 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	12 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rs. 138 instead of Rs. 126 as collections for June 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	32 10 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 198-8-0 instead of Rupees 165-14-0 as collections for July 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	65 10 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 308-4-0 instead of Rupees 242-10-0 as collections for August 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	10 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 276-4-0 instead of Rupees 266-4-0 as collections for September 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 314-8-0 instead of Rupees 300-8-0 as collections for October 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	53 10 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 387-8-0 instead of Rupees 333-14 0 as collections for November 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rs 328 instead of Rs. 325 as collections for December 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	167 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 346-8-0 instead of Rupees 179-8-0 as collections for January 1870.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	22 8 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 335 instead of Rupees 312-8-0 as collections for February 1870.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	122 8 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 503-12-0 instead of Rupees 381-4-0 as collections for March 1870.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	536 4 0	... ...	
Quilon	1,157 4 0	1,032 0 0	125 4 0	36 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rs. 89 instead of Rs. 53 as collections for April 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 8 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 102 instead of Rupees 100-8-0 as collections for May 1869.

	... ...	... ...	... ...	32 8 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rs. 66 instead of Rs. 33-8-0 as collections for June 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 65 instead of Rs. 64 as collections for July 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	0 8 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rs. 75 instead of Rs. 74-8-0 as collections for August 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 87-4-0 instead of Rupees 86-4-0 as collections for October 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	25 10 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 101-8-0 instead of Rupees 75-14-0 as collections for November 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rs. 117 instead of Rs. 116 as collections for December 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	25 2 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 166-8-0 instead of Rupees 141-6-0 as collections for January 1870.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rs. 172 instead of Rs. 171 as collections for March 1870.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	125 4 0	... ...	
Nagercoil ...	541 4 0	544 12 0	3 8 0	1 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 37-4-0 instead of Rupees 38-4-0 as collections for August 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 8 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rs. 18 instead of Rs. 19-8-0 as collections for September 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	1 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 54-4-0 instead of Rupees 55-4-0 as collections for October 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 8 0	... ...	
Trevandrum ...	*1,821 8 0	1,845 2 0	23 10 0	3 8 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 143 instead of Rupees 139-8-0 as collections for April 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 90-4-0 instead of Rupees 88-4-0 as collections for May 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	29 10 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 143 instead of Rupees 113-6-0 as collections for June 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	6 4 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 84-4-0 instead of Rupees 78 as collections for July 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	95 8 0	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 111-12-0 instead of Rupees 207-4-0 as collections for August 1869.

* Rupees 1,821-8-0, on which the percentage is calculated, was not shown by the Superintendent in his account of revenue, as he deducted the total cost of the Trevandrum Office from his account expenditure instead of net cost only as deducted in the Director-General's account.

Explanation of the difference between expenditure of the Offices in the Travancore State, &c.—(Concluded.)

Offices.	As per Superintendent.	As per Director-General.	Difference.	Superintendent shown. More.	Superintendent shown. Less.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Trevandrum—(*Concluded.*)	... ...	... ...	... ...	25 10 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 122-8-0 instead of Rupees 96-14-0 as collections for September 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	75 10 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 208-12-0 instead of Rupees 133-2-0 as collections for October 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	2 8 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 109-4-0 instead of Rupees 106-12-0 as collections for November 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	26 2 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 150-4-0 instead of Rupees 124-2-0 as collections for December 1869.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	107 6 0	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 216-10-0 instead of Rupees 324 as collections for January 1870.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	3 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 212-8-0 instead of Rupees 209-8-0 as collections for February 1870.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	5 0 0	... ...	The Superintendent erroneously entered Rupees 229-6-0 instead of Rupees 224-6-0 as collections for March 1870.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	179 4 0	202 14 0	
Percentage ...	3,580 8 0	4,894 15 6	1,314 7 6	... ...	... ...	The Superintendent has added 50 per cent. on the total revenue, Rupees 5,339-8-0, of the three offices, and Rupees 1,821-8-0 of Trevandrum Office, instead of 75 per cent. sanctioned in Home Department No. 4310, dated 7th September 1867.

From J. W. BAILEY, Esq., Superintendent, to the Compiler of Telegraph Accounts, dated Calicut, 13th May 1871, No. 236.

In reply to your letter, No. 872, of the 1st ultimo, I have the honour to state that I have gone over the return submitted by Mr. Dallas and all the papers connected with it, and find that he has omitted from the disbursements Rupees 360, paid as house-rent for the Allepi office, at Rupees 30 per mensem, for the whole year. There is also an excess entry of Rupees 1-12-0 in the receipts of the Trevandrum office for December 1869; but that affects the total receipts only to the amount of 14 Annas, the collection of the Trevandrum office being shown only *in Mr. Dallas' return* for the purpose of calculating the percentage to be allowed on account of messages received.

2. But the chief cause of the discrepancy between the statement submitted by the Director-General and that prepared by Mr. Dallas appears to me to be in the figures for the Trevandrum office. In the former, the receipts and disbursements of that office are treated exactly the same as those of the other offices; but in the latter the Trevandrum receipts and disbursements are entered under the proper headings, but not included in the totals, except in the one for percentage on account of messages received, in which Rupees 910-12-0 (*i.e.*, 50 per cent. on Rupees 1,821-8-0) is credited to the Trevandrum Government on account of that office, although all charges for it are omitted. The Director-General's office letter No. 2558, of the 5th August 1869, directed that the calculation should be made "on the earnings and expenditure of the offices at Allepi, Quilon, and Nagercoil only," and I cannot understand why the transactions of the Trevandrum office are entered at all.

3. Another cause of mistake may be in the Director-General's statement crediting only the Indian share of message receipts, while Mr. Dallas' statement credits message receipts on all accounts.

4. *No copy* of the Madras Government Order No. 790, dated 5th July 1867, can be found in this office; but an *extract* of it is given in the paper received with Director-General's endorsement No. 4132, dated 18th September 1867, and that extract makes no mention of any proposal to add 75 instead of 50 per cent. on account of messages received, nor is any mention of it made in the interpretation of the Government orders given in Director-General's letter No. 2558 of 5th August 1869. Copies of these papers are forwarded herewith.

5. This office copies of the return submitted to the Resident and of the papers from which that return was prepared are also forwarded for your perusal, and I beg they may be returned to me when done with.

6. I should have replied to your letter before this but I have had heavy work since it came to hand—first, in preparing the Administration Report for 1870-71, and secondly, in bringing up arrears that accumulated during my inspection of the line—Calicut to Cochin.

From the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department (Electric Telegraph), to the Officiating Director-General of Telegraphs in India, dated Simla, 7th September 1867, No. 4,310.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3396, dated the 17th ultimo, and, in reply, to inform you that the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the retention of the Telegraph offices at Quilon and Nagercoil on the conditions specified in the letter from the Madras Government regarding the probable deficit to be made good by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore.

No. 790, dated 5th July.

Extract from No. 790, *dated 5th July* 1867, *from the Madras Government.*

Paragraph 3.—Adverting to the proposal for the maintenance of the Telegraph offices, the Acting Resident thinks that if the financial results of all the four offices in Travancore be taken together the guarantee of His Highness the Maharajah may be considered sufficient. The

guarantee which he is prepared to give is detailed in paragraph 8 of the Acting Resident's letter dated the 26th April last, No 20.

Extract from Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin's letter alluded to above.

Paragraph 7.—In making a proposal for the future maintenance of the office, I think it is not asking too much to require that the financial results of all the four Telegraph offices in Travancore shall be taken as a whole, and that the guarantee of His Highness to make good the net losses will be considered sufficient.

8. This guarantee he is prepared to give, and the following terms are proposed—

1st.—That the aggregate cash receipts at the four offices be increased by 50 per cent. to represent the value of messages despatched from outside.

2nd.—That a fair deduction be made from the aggregate office expenditure to represent the unavoidable cost which is due to the maintenance of through traffic, *i. e.*, the establishment of one office and of line riders.

3rd.—That His Highness should have the option of relieving himself from the engagement on giving due notice, say three months.

No. 4,132.

Forwarded to the Superintendent of Telegraphs, Malabar Coast Division, for his information.

(By order.)

18*th September* 1867. (Signed) F. G. TEALE,
Personal Asst. to the Dir.-Genl. of Telegraphs in India.

From the Officiating Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India, to the Superintendent, Malabar Coast Division, dated Calcutta, 5th August 1869, No. 2558.

With reference to your No. 485 of the 20th ultimo, I have the honour to state that the guarantee offered by the Travancore State and accepted by the Government of India in Home Department No. 4310 of the 7th September 1867 is as follows :—

I.—That the aggregate cash receipts at the four offices* be increased by 50 per cent., to represent the value of messages despatched from outside.

* Quilon. Allepi. Trevandrum. Nagercoil.

II.—That a fair deduction be made from the aggregate office expenditure to represent the unavoidable cost which is due to maintenance of through traffic, *i.e.*, the establishment of one office and line riders.

III.—That the Travancore State should have the option of relieving itself from the engagement on giving three months' notice.

2. Now, with reference to the second condition of the guarantee, the receipts and expenditure of the Trevandrum office—the most central one between Cochin and Palamcottah, which would under any circumstance be maintained for departmental purposes for through work—should be omitted, the deficit, therefore, to be made good by His Highness the Maharajah should be calculated on the earnings and the expenditures of the offices at Allepi, Quilon, and Nagercoil only, with 50 per cent. added on the receipt side to represent the revenue in other offices, which would be lost if these offices were not maintained.

No. 66-P.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM.

With reference to the communication from the Public Works Department No. 71-A.-T., dated 14th October 1870, the undersigned is directed to forward a copy of a letter, No. 77, dated the 9th

December 1870, with annexure, from the Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George, and to request that this Department may be enabled to supply that Government with the information desired regarding the sum to be recovered from the Travancore State on account of Telegraph offices therein.

FORT WILLIAM, (By order, &c.,)
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT (POLITICAL), (Signed) H. LEPOER WYNNE,
11*th January* 1871. *Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

To the Public Works Department.

No. 12. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1871, No. 371.

Communicated to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, with reference to his Assistant's letter, dated the 23rd November 1870, No. 85, and also to the Public Works Department.

2. The Resident will arrange with the Travancore Sircar to accept the account showing a nominal credit to the Government of India of Rupees 1,896-7-9.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 13. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trevandrum, 13th November 1871, No. 84-1196:—

In acknowledging Government Order, No. 338, of the 25th ultimo, I have the honour to forward, in original, a letter from the Residency Surgeon, explaining that the extra expense incurred by him during the late journey to Peermade was owing to the transport of furniture, &c., as his bungalow there is unfurnished.

No. 22, dated 9th November 1871.

2. The travelling bill is, herewith, enclosed, together with a bill from me in which the particulars required by Government are shown.

From the Residency Surgeon, Travancore, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trevandrum, 9th November 1871, No. 22.

With reference to your letter, No. 1177, dated November 8th, 1871, I have the honour to inform you that the extra expense incurred by me was for the transport of furniture, &c., for my bungalow at Peermade.

2. This expense was not incurred by the Resident, the Residency at Peermade being furnished. During the Assistant Resident's stay at Peermade he resided at the Residency, so that the necessity for taking furniture was not entailed upon him. The statement of travelling charges is, herewith, returned.

No. 14. ORDER THEREON, 24th November 1871, No. 372.

The Government accept the explanation afforded by the Residency Surgeon respecting the extra charges incurred by him in the journey to Peermade, and resolve to sanction the payment of the bill of travelling charges incurred by the

Officers of the Residency, from the 13th March to the 12th May 1871, amounting to Rupees (1,099-14-4) one thousand and ninety-nine, Annas fourteen, and Pies four.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

Nos. 15—17. Cancelled.

A.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1871.

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POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT,

FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1871.

Read the following papers :—

No. 1. From the Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Simla, 21st September 1871, No. 22.

I am directed by the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to forward the accompanying letter appointing the gentlemen named below* to be Companions of the Order, and to request that, under the orders of the Right Honourable the Governor, you will cause the grants, herewith forwarded, to be delivered to them.

2. The Badge of the Order will be forwarded to your address from the office at the Presidency.

3. Enclosed are also two Covenants containing a provision for the due restoration of the Badge which the nominees are to sign on the receipt of the decoration, in pursuance of Section 16 of the Statutes of the Order, returning the same to me.

4. I am to request that, on the delivery of the Insignia, the purport of the documents may be explained to the nominees, particularly the one which provides for the return of the Insignia in the event of the promotion or decease of a Member of the Order.

No. 2. To the Honourable V. RAMIENGAR, C.S.I., dated Fort St. George, 6th December 1871, No. 381.

I am directed to forward to you copy of a letter* from the Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, together with a letter, under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, appointing you to be a Member of the 3rd Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

* Dated 21st Sept. 1871, No. 22.

2. I am also to forward the Insignia, with a Covenant which you will be good enough to sign and return to me.

* Venbaukum Ramiengar.
Totakat Shungoony Menon.

3. Your special attention is requested to the Covenant which provides for the return of the Insignia in the event of your promotion or demise.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 3. To the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Fort St. George, 6th December 1871, No. 382.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to transmit to you copy of a letter* from the Secretary to the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, together with a letter, under Her Majesty's Sign Manual, appointing Totakat Shungoony Menon, the Dewan of Cochin, to be a Member of the 3rd Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and to request that you will be good enough to present to him the Insignia, forwarded by banghy post, and the documents herewith transmitted.

* Dated 21st Sept. 1871, No. 22.

2. I am also to request that you will be good enough to explain to the Dewan the purport of the documents, particularly the one which provides for the return of the Insignia in the event of the promotion or decease of a member, and that you will obtain the signature of the Dewan to the Covenant, and return the same to me.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 4. Read the following letter from the Government Agent and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends at Chepauk, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Chepauk, 1st December 1871, No. 375 :—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, for the consideration of Government, a letter addressed to me by His Highness the Prince of Arcot, dated 29th ultimo, requesting the suspension of the rent of Shadee Mahul until it is repaired.

No. 87.

Shadee Mahul, *29th November* 1871.

His Highness the Prince of Arcot presents his compliments to Colonel R. S. Wilson, Government Agent, Chepauk, and begs to inform him that the present condition of Shadee Mahul necessitates considerable repairs to be done to the premises ; but great neglect is experienced on the part of the rent receiver to execute the same though frequently asked for. His Highness, therefore, trusts Colonel Wilson will be good enough to cause the suspension of the rent of Shadee Mahul until duly repaired.

2. Colonel Wilson knows well that the rent of the Shadee Mahul is so high as Rupees 1,000.

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No. 5. Order thereon, 6th December 1871, No. 383.

Before passing any orders on the letter above recorded, the Government desire to be informed to what extent repairs are required in the Shadee Mahul, and whether application has been made by the Chepauk Agent to the rent receiver either for the execution by him of these repairs, or for allowing the cost of the more emergent to be made by the tenant, deducting the same from the rent.

(Signad) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 6. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cochin, 28th November 1871, No. 96:—

I have the honour to submit copies of the communications noted for the consideration and orders of Government.

Judgment, Criminal Court in Case No. 22 of 1046.
Judgment, Appeal Court in Referred Case No. 5 of 1046.
Resident's Memorandum, No. 626, dated 31st October 1871.
Dewan to Resident, No. 831, dated 9th November 1871.
Resident to Dewan, No. 658, dated 14th November 1871.
Dewan to Resident, No. 875, dated 24th November 1871.
Resident to Dewan, No. 688, dated 28th November 1871.

2. It will be seen that a cold-blooded murder was committed by a Brahmin and two accomplices on the person of a Nair in the State of Cochin.

The Brahmin was throughout the instigator and leader. There is not one palliating circumstance. Both the Criminal and Appeal Courts are most clear on this point.

The Criminal Court remarks: "The first prisoner, who is the prime mover "in the case, is a Brahmin, and could not be sentenced to hanging according to "the long prevailing usage of the land; and the second and third prisoners, though "legally guilty of murder, are not, we think, morally as guilty as the first, they "having obeyed the orders of the first prisoner their master, and having assisted "the murder without any *malice prepense.*"

The Appeal Court remarks: "We should have passed sentence of death on "all the prisoners, but the first prisoner, the most guilty of them, is a Brahmin on "whom no such sentence can be passed, unless in violation of the usage here. "When the man who planned the whole act, and against whom the aggravating "circumstances are far greater, escapes by virtue of his race the penalty which he "ought to pay, it would be incongruous to award the penalty in the case of others. "We know that we will be acting within the legal bounds, if we pass a sentence of "death upon the second and third prisoners, and punish the first prisoner with life-"imprisonment, but such a sentence will be manifestly unequal and unjust.

"The sentence of this Court is in accordance to the recommendation of the "Criminal Court that the first, second, and third prisoners be kept in rigorous "imprisonment for life, subject to confirmation of His Highness the Rajah."

3. As usual, the sentence was forwarded for the approval of the British Resident.

I saw no reason to differ from the Court's appreciation of the evidence, but the case was one which so glaringly exemplified the injustice of class exemption from the action of law that I thought it my bounden duty to take the opportunity of protesting against giving or continuing legal sanction to such a gross violation of the first principles of justice as the Court's recorded proceedings and sentence involved.

4. I accordingly expressed my disappoval of the sentence; and, pointing out that no caste should be allowed to interfere with the ordinary sentence on a convicted criminal, suggested that the case should be remanded to the Court, with a view to sentence being recorded according to the accepted evidence without reference to the caste of the prisoners.

5. I intimated that, as the idea had been allowed to prevail that a Brahmin should not be sentenced to death, I would not urge—and indeed did not at all contemplate—that capital punishment should be inflicted. I suggested that sentence according to law, justice, and evidence having been recorded by the Court, His Highness

the Rajah might exercise his prerogative and commute the sentence as might seem fit, making it understood that such commutation was not to be considered a precedent, and that caste henceforth should not be allowed to interfere with the extreme action of the law.

6. I regret that His Highness the Rajah does not consider that the present case requires any revision, or that the caste exemption of Brahmins from the operations of ordinary law should be interfered with. The principle is one of too great importance for me to waive, and it only remains to me, therefore, to lay the subject before Government.

Judgment of the Trichoor Criminal Court in Criminal Case No. 22 *of* 1046.

In this case the prisoners (1) Anantha Rama Putter, (2) Kadoopattam Ramooni, and (3) Eayooran Koonjathi are charged with murder.

They plead not guilty, and set up an *alibi.*

The circumstances connected with this case are the following :—

English Tutor Narayanyen has a piece of property called Mela Nilam, whose affairs had been jointly managed by his brother, the 1st prisoner, and the deceased Samoo Patter, who were put up in Perumbiliseri Illam, six miles from the property. Some misunderstanding arose between them regarding the management of the property, and this appears to have been increased by the deceased's alleging that he will publish the fact of the illicit intercourse which 1st prisoner has with the Brahmin widow who cooked for them (1st witness for prosecution). On this the 1st prisoner appears to have determined to remove Samoo Patter out of his way, and, prevailing on the 2nd and 3rd prisoners with promises of pecuniary reward to assist him, he came on the night of the 8th Mithunom to the illam, and dragging the deceased Samoo Patter from his bed, where he lay sick with fever, he, with the aid of the 2nd and 3rd prisoners, maltreated and murdered the deceased. In order to conceal this grave offence, and to induce a presumption of suicide, the prisoners suspended the corpse to a beam, with a cloth which the deceased used to wear. But in the hurry of the moment, they appear not to have taken out the pieces of cloth which they stuffed into the deceased's mouth when maltreating him, and this circumstance, as well as the appearance of the hall where the corpse was suspended, led the police officer who examined the corpse to suspect foul play, and this heinous offence has been brought to light by offering pardon to the 1st and 2nd witnesses, who appear to have been silent spectators of the crime, if not its abettors.

The only direct evidence to this murder consists in the depositions of the 1st and 2nd witnesses for the prosecution, and as they are approvers, their words should be received with some caution. Both these witnesses speak fully as to the circumstances which have led to the death of Samoo Patter, and their depositions go to implicate all the three prisoners in the crime. Some slight discrepancies are to be found between their depositions, but we think that they are not material to the case, and that much weight should not be attached to them, as some allowance should be made in the case of these witnesses who were spectators of a horrible deed, and who could not hence be expected to have paid equal attention to all the circumstances attending it.

If the evidence in the case stopped with the depositions of these approvers, we would have felt much doubt in believing their story. But some corroborative evidence, too, is to be found in the records.

The absence of the prisoners from the Mela Nilam kalam on the night of the 8th Mithunom (the night when the murder is said to have taken place), and the haste with which the 1st prisoner came to meet the 2nd witness the morning after the murder, as deposed to by the 3rd witness for the prosecution, the omission of the fact that the deceased was found hanging dead in the message which 1st prisoner sent by the 2nd to the deceased's relatives in Trichoor, as admitted by the 1st prisoner himself, and the confessions of the three prisoners before the Tallapilly Police Officer, which are stated by the police officer and two attesting witnesses to have been voluntarily made, added

to the evidence of the 1st and 2nd witnesses for the prosecution, lead us to believe that the prisoners have foully murdered the deceased Samoo Patter.

The circumstances of the case do not give room for any presumption other than the guilt of the prisoners. It appears from the yadast written by the police officer on examining the corpse that the place where the corpse was found hanging was such that death would not have occurred even if a person desired to commit suicide by hanging himself, as the hands and legs could have clasped to the walls on any side, and the pieces of cloth found stuffed in the month of the corpse remove all suspicion of any suicide having taken place. Hence it is clear that Samoo Patter was murdered by some person or persons, and his corpse was suspended to evade suspicion. If, as the prisoners allege, they slept on the night in question in the kalam, six miles from the illam (which plea has not been proved by them), the murder should have been committed by the 1st and 2nd witnesses for the prosecution, who are admitted by all parties to have slept in the illam that night. The 1st witness is a female, and the 2nd is quite young, and we think that they could not, by themselves, have been able to perpetrate such a vile deed.

For these reasons, we are of opinion that the prisoners should be convicted of murder.

The 1st prisoner, who is the prime mover in the case, is a Brahmin, and could not be sentenced to hanging according to the long-prevailing usage of the land; and the 2nd and 3rd prisoners, though legally guilty of murder, are not, we think, morally as guilty as the 1st, they having obeyed the orders of the 1st prisoner, their master, and having assisted the murder without any *malice prepens.*

We are, therefore, of opinion that all the prisoners should be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for the natural term of their life.

(Signed) C. TIRRUVENKATA CHARIAR, 1*st Judge.*
18*th July* 1871. (,,) J. L. D'LEMOS, 2*nd Judge.*

Judgment of the Appeal Court in Criminal Case No. 22 *of* 1046, *and in Referred Case No.* 5 *of* 1046.

The prisoners in this case stand charged with murder.

They all plead not guilty.

The Criminal Court find them guilty, and recommend that they should be punished with rigorous imprisonment for life.

We have carefully gone through the records, and we fully concur in the conclusion arrived at by the Criminal Judges. The murder appears to have been committed in consequence of the misunderstanding which existed between the deceased and the 1st prisoner, and the deceased having threatened to communicate to the prisoner's brother the fact of the prisoner's illicit intimacy with the 1st witness. The evidence of the 1st witness and her brother, the 2nd witness, is sufficiently explicit in detailing the circumstances under which the offence was perpetrated. They were present, and their presence is admitted in the prisoner's confessions before the Police, when the prisoners entered the deceased's room, dragged him from the cot on which he lay, and afterwards actually beat him to death. The pieces of cloth found stuffed in the deceased's mouth, which the witnesses state to have been done by the 2nd prisoner to prevent his calling out, removes any doubt, if such doubt can arise, as to the possibility of death having been brought on by the deceased himself. The evidence of these witnesses is also borne out by that of the 3rd witness, who deposes to the absence of the prisoners from the kallam (threshing floor) where they should, as customary, have been during the night on watch. These, we think, are enough to bring the charge home to the prisoners, if their confessions made before the police, which appear to have been voluntarily given by them, should not be sufficient in themselves.

We should have passed sentence of death on all the prisoners, but the 1st prisoner, the most guilty of them, is a Brahmin, on whom no such sentence can be passed, unless in violation of the usage here; when the man who planned the whole act, and against whom the aggravating circum-

stances are far greater, escapes by virtue of his race the penalty which he ought to pay, it would be incongruous to award the penalty in the case of others. We know that we will be acting within the legal bounds, if we pass a sentence of death upon the 2nd and 3rd prisoners, and punish th 1st prisoner with life-imprisonment, but such a sentence will be manifestly unequal and unjust.

The sentence of this Court is in accordance to the recommendation of the Criminal Court that the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prisoners be kept in rigorous imprisonment for life, subject to confirmation by His Highness the Rajah.

(Signed) V. SUBRAMANIYA PILLAI, *1st Judge.*
(,,) C. D. ABBEDYHLL, *2nd Judge*
(,,) SUBRAMANIAH SHASTRY, *3rd Judge.*

From the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to the Dewan of Cochin, dated Trevandrum, 31st October 1871, No. 626.

Read referred Case No. 5 of 1046 of the Cochin Appeal Court.

I observe that nothing could well be more distinct or direct than the evidence adduced in this case against the three prisoners ; if that evidence is believed they are all clearly guilty of a most foul and cold-blooded murder.

The evidence shows that the 1st prisoner and the 2nd and 3rd prisoners, his labourers, deliberately started from a distance of several miles, went to the deceased's habitation where he was lying sick, dragged him from his bed, and murdered him in cold blood. Some disagreement about affairs, and a threat of deceased's to disclose an illicit connexion between the 1st prisoner and a Brahmin widow (1st witness), is somewhat vaguely spoken of as the predisposing cause of 1st prisoner's conduct, but not one tittle of grave and sudden provocation appears on the evidence to in any way palliate the crime.

All the tribunals concur in accepting the evidence and in finding that the prisoners have committed murder.

Yet the prisoners are only sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for life.

2. The Criminal Court remarks—

"The 1st prisoner, *who is the prime mover in the case,* is a Brahmin, and could not be "sentenced to hanging according to the long-prevailing usage of "the land, and the 2nd and 3rd prisoners, though legally guilty "of murder, are not, we think, morally as guilty as the 1st, they having obeyed the orders of the "1st prisoner, their master, and having assisted the murder without any *malice prepense.*

The italics are mine.

"We are, therefore, of opinion that all the prisoners should be sentenced to rigorous imprison-"ment for the natural term of their life."

The Appeal Court remarks—

"We should have passed sentence of death on all the prisoners, but the 1st prisoner, *the "most guilty of them,* is a Brahmin, on whom no such sentence "can be passed, unless in violation of the usage here. *When the "man who planned the whole act,* and *against whom the "aggravating circumstances are far greater,* escapes by virtue of his race the penalty which he "ought to pay, it would be incongruous to award the penalty in the case of others. We know that "we will be acting within the legal bounds, if we pass a sentence of death upon the 2nd and 3rd "prisoners, and punish the 1st prisoner with life-imprisonment, but such a sentence will be "manifestly unequal and unjust.

The italics are mine.
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"The sentence of this Court is in accordance to the recommendation of the Criminal Court "that the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd prisoners be kept in rigorous imprisonment for life, subject to confirm-"ation of His Highness the Rajah."

As usual, in such cases the sentence is forwarded for the approval of the British Resident.

3. I see no reason to differ from the Courts in their appreciation of the evidence, and it shows the prisoners guilty of murder without one palliating circumstance; on the contrary the murder was cold-blooded and atrocious in unusual degree.

4. I cannot approve of the sentence passed. I feel bound to record my emphatic disapproval of it. And I resolve to urge most seriously on His Highness the Rajah that the case be remanded to the Appeal Court with instructions to the effect that, in cases where murder is brought home to any of His Highness' subjects, the caste of the convicted man, be it what it may, shall be no bar to sentence of death being passed, if such sentence would ordinarily be passed did caste considerations not interfere.

"Death" is the punishment of murder by the law of the land, and it is intolerable that a man convicted of a murder, however revolting, should be held exempt from the penalty simply because he belongs to a particular caste.

With these remarks I recommend that the case be remanded to the Appeal Court for review.

From the Dewan of Cochin, to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Ernacollum, 9th November 1871, No. 831.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, No. 626, of the 31st ultimo, I have the honour to inform you that I lost no time in bringing to the notice of His Highness the Rajah the memorandum on Referred Case No. 5 of 1046, which accompanied it.

2. In this memorandum you express your disapproval of the sentence passed by the Appeal Court, the Judges having, in consequence of the 1st prisoner being a Brahmin, exempted him and his accomplices, the 2nd and 3rd prisoners, from the extreme penalty of the law and sentenced them to life-imprisonment, and it is recommended that the case be remanded to the Appeal Court with instructions to the effect that in case where murder is brought home to any of His Highness' subjects the caste of the convicted man, be it what it may, shall be no bar to sentence of death being passed on him.

3. I am directed by His Highness the Rajah to inform you, in reply, that, according to the Hindoo Shasters, the taking away of the life of a Brahmin is an unparalleled sin, and hence, whatever may be the crime committed by a Brahmin, he has never hitherto been subjected to capital punishment.

4. Brahmins are not the only persons who are exempted from capital punishment. No female of any caste can be sentenced to death, be her crime what it may.

5. Neither is it in this country alone that such a law prevails. The law is in force in Travancore, and, if His Highness is not mistaken, also in the other Hindoo States.

6. His Highness is aware that Europeans do not in such cases take into account the caste or sex of the persons committing the offence; but His Highness cannot, without doing great violence to his own feelings and to those of the majority of his subjects, sanction the execution of a sentence of death on a Brahmin or on a female; and, as a sentence of life-imprisonment is little less lenient than one of death, His Highness trusts that you will not press any alteration in the existing law of the country in this respect.

From the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to the Dewan of Cochin, dated Trevandrum, 14th November 1871, No. 658.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 831, of 9th instant. Adverting to its last paragraph first, I beg you will convey to His Highness the Rajah my assurances of the regret with which I feel it my duty to moot and press a subject in any way distasteful to His Highness personally. But I trust His Highnes will give dispassionate attention to the following remarks which I venture to hope will, on reflection, tend to modify his feelings and views on the subject of our present correspondence.

2. I may observe that I do not see that the question of the capital punishment of women need be discussed just now, and I certainly have no wish to raise it. It is hardly necessary to say that "sex" or "caste" are very different principles of exemption from the operation of a law. If some women were liable to be sentenced to death in Cochin, and others on account of caste were exempt, the matter would stand differently, but I have sincere satisfaction in feeling that, as it is, we may exclude women altogether from our consideration in disposing of the question before us.

3. As regards passing sentence of death on Brahmins convicted of murder, I must observe that the present criminal law of the land, in my opinion, must be taken as superseding the ancient Shasters if the two are found in antagonism, and as murder is an offence in Cochin, and the punishment of offences is ruled by the schedule attached to the Indian Criminal Penal Code, and death is the punishment of murder, it follows that a Brahmin convicted of murder should be liable to be sentenced to death, for clearly the law makes no exception in favour of a particular caste.

But even if the Shasters are appealed to, I have understood that by them a Brahmin committing murder or certain other heinous crimes, *ipso facto* loses caste. He becomes an outcaste from the commission of the crime, and even by the Shasters can base no argument for exemption on caste grounds from capital punishment.

4. The above I believe to be really sound reasoning from that particular point of view. But whether it is so or not, and whatever may have been the custom hitherto, it seems time that a custom involving so great a contravention of the broad principles of law and justice as the exemption of a murderer from extreme punishment on account of his caste only should be summarily set aside.

I cannot but hope that His Highness the Rajah will see that the formal abrogation of the custom is the right course to pursue, and I am confident the voice of his people will support him if he arrives at so manifestly just a conclusion.

5. To avoid any misunderstanding I must observe that, considering the past, I by no means advocate the execution of the criminals in Case No. 5 of 1046, black as their crime has been. I only recommend that the case be remanded to the Court in order that it may pass sentence according to law and evidence without special reference to the caste of the prisoners. If that sentence is "death," as from the Court's recorded proceedings setting caste aside, it seems it must be, it will still remain for His Highness the Rajah in the exercise of his prerogative to commute the sentence into one of imprisonment for life in consideration of the custom that has hitherto prevailed.

But it should be made known that the commutation must not be taken as a precedent that henceforth caste, in itself, is to be no ground of exemption from capital punishment; or, in other words, it must be made known that the commission of capital crime forfeits caste, and that, consequently, after such commission is proved, caste cannot be pleaded as a ground of exemption from the legal penalty.

6. Thus, and thus only, as it seems to me can an important principle be vindicated. And I must express my hope that His Highness will show that he has impartiality and firmness enough to break through local prejudice, and avow boldly, as a ruler should do, his determination to maintain justice.

From the Dewan of Cochin, to the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, dated Ernacollum, 24th November 1871, No. 875.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 658, of the 14th instant, and to inform you that the contents thereof were duly communicated to His Highness the Rajah.

2. I am directed by His Highness to inform you, in reply, that, according to the Shasters, the commission of murder or any other heinous crime does not make a Brahmin liable to capital punishment, although it may render him unfit to associate with persons of his own caste. The slaying of a Brahmin is expressly prohibited by these Shasters, which declare that the putting to death of a Brahmin, whatever may be his crime, is an unparalleled sin. I have noted in the margin a passage from the Institute of Menu bearing on this subject.

"380. Never shall the king slay a Brahmin, though convicted of all possible crimes; let him banish the offender from his realm, but with all his property secure, and his body unhurt.

"381. No greater crime is known on earth than slaying a Brahmin, and the king, therefore, must not even form in his mind an idea of killing a priest."

3. If the laws of this country required the Criminal Courts to be guided strictly by the Indian Penal Code, and if, according to this Code, death were the punishment invariably to be awarded for murder, it follows as a matter of course that Brahmins, females, and all other persons committing murder should be sentenced to death. If no exemption can be allowed in case of Brahmins, it is difficult to perceive how any can be accorded in favour of females, and hence the allusion made to females in my former letter.

4. His Highness, however, believes that the Courts are not bound to be guided implicitly by the Indian Penal Code, and that death is not the only punishment awarded for murder by the said Code.

5. By Section 24, Regulation I. of 1043, it is enacted that in criminal cases "the punishment shall be regulated *as nearly as may be* according to the penalty prescribed by the Indian Penal Code." The punishment is not required to be regulated strictly by the penalty prescribed in that Code.

6. Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code runs thus :—"Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or transportation for life, and shall also be liable to fine." Thus, according to the Indian Penal Code, death *or* transportation for life is the punishment for murder. As we have no penal settlement to which our prisoners can be transported, persons liable to transportation for life are sentenced to imprisonment for life.

7. It will be perceived from what has already been stated, that in cases of murder the Regulations which have lately been passed leave it optional with the Courts to pass a sentence of death or one of imprisonment for life, and that, on the other hand, the ancient Shasters make it imperative that Brahmins should be exempted from the extreme penalty of the law. The practice which has been in force in this country from time immemorial is consonant to both the Regulations and the Shasters, and repugnant to neither.

8. If the exemption from capital punishment has led to an increase in the number of murders committed by Brahmins, there would be some ground for authorizing a deviation from this practice, but it has had no such effect. The number of cases in which Brahmins have been convicted of murder have been very few, showing plainly that a sentence of life-imprisonment has a sufficiently deterring effect as far as persons of this caste at least are concerned.

9. Under these circumstances, His Highness the Rajah regrets that he cannot agree with you in considering it necessary to remand the case in view to the Appeal Court, or to authorize the passing of a sentence of death on Brahmins convicted of murder.

From the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, to the Dewan of Cochin, dated Cochin, 28th November 1871, No. 688.

Adverting to your letter of the 24th instant, No. 875, I can only again express my regret that the broad principles of equable administration of the law, advocated in my letter of the 14th instant, No. 658, do not commend themselves to His Highness the Rajah of Cochin for adoption.

2. Those principles seem to me so sound, so plain, and so important, that I cannot modify the views I have expressed, and accordingly it now only remains to me to submit the correspondence to my Government for such notice of the question as it may see fit to take.

No. 7. ORDER THEREON, 8th December 1871, No. 386.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 8. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trevandrum, 23rd November 1871, No. 93:—

I have the honour to forward, herewith, the Prospective Financial Estimate of the Travancore State for the current Malabar year (A.D. 1871-72—M.E. 1047), together with copy of the explanatory letter from the Dewan.

No. 4499, dated 21st November 1871.

2. He estimates the probable receipts at Rupees 52,85,000, and the charges as just balancing the year's revenues.

3. Under the head of "Land Revenue" an increase of more than a quarter of a lakh of Rupees above the revenue of last year has been estimated as the prospects of the season are promising. An increase of Rupees 34,000 is expected under "Miscellaneous Revenue" owing to continued demand for coffee lands and the probable sale during the current year of some Government paddy-fields which have hitherto been leased out for certain periods but will now come under general assessments.

4. Similarly a sum of 70,000 Rupees in excess of the receipt of 1046 is estimated to be realized from Customs, and an advance of about half a lakh of Rupees in the tobacco revenue from better sales and greater vigilance.

5. The revenue from cardamoms is estimated at three lakhs of Rupees, or less than the actuals of last year by above a lakh of Rupees. But last year's was an exceptional crop.

6. Turning to the disbursement side of the statement, it will be remarked that there is little fluctuation of importance. But due provision has been made for the administrative establishments, education, and energetic prosecution of public works.

7. The Pudmagharbham ceremony is a completion of the series which custom requires a Sovereign of Travancore to go through. It will probably be found to cost about Rupees 75,000.

8. But even with this and the very liberal provision for public works a balance of receipts and expenditure only is estimated.

No. 9. ORDER THEREON, 11th December 1871, No. 387.

To be recorded.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 10. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trevandrum, 15th November 1871, No. 87:—

I have the honour to enclose, for the orders of Government, a letter, No. 166, of the 14th instant, from the Officer Commanding the Nair Brigade, requesting to be informed how the Resolution of the Supreme Government, No. 4359, dated 14th October 1871, affects the Officers of the Brigade.

From the Officer Commanding Nair Brigade, to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trevandrum, 14th November 1871, No. 166.

With reference to Resolution of the Supreme Government, No. 4359, dated 14th October 1871, regarding the position of Officers serving in Native States, I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to inform me in what degree such Resolution affects the Officers of the Nair Brigade.

2. In a late correspondence I pointed out how very much less pay these Officers received from the Travancore Government, than they would if holding similar positions in their own service, so that, unless their pay were assimilated to that obtaining in the Indian Army, as directed in paragraph 7, the reduction of one-fifth from their reduced pay and allowances would be a great hardship.

No. 11. ORDER THEREON, 11th December 1871, No. 388.

The attention of the Resident will be drawn to paragraph 18 of the Resolution of the Government of India cited by him, in which it is intimated that the position of Officers, who have accepted services under Native States prior to the promulgation of the Resolution, will not be affected by the rules prescribed therein.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 12. Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Committee for the Examination of Assistants, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 5th December 1871, No. 927 :—

With reference to the Order of Government, dated 1st instant, No. 377, Political Department, I have the honour, by direction of the President, to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with spare copies of the Test Books referred to in Clauses 6 and 8 of G. O. G. G., dated 5th October 1864, No. 3101, should they be available in the Secretariat. If, however, there should be none in hand, I am desired to request sanction to purchase the same.

2. I am directed to solicit early orders on this letter, in order that papers may at once be set for Lieutenant Dalrymple's examination during his stay at the Presidency.

No. 13. ORDER THEREON, 13th December 1871, No. 389.

The President of the Committee for the Examination of Assistants is authorized to purchase the Test Books necessary for the examination of officers employed in the Political Department.

2. A copy of Aitchison's Treaties will be supplied from the Government Office.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 14. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cochin, 27th November 1871, No. 95 :—

I have the honour to annex copy of a letter, No. 4993, of the 24th instant, from the Dewan of Travancore intimating that Her Highness the Junior Ranee gave birth to a Prince at about 4 o'clock that morning.

From the Dewan of Travancore, to the British Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Trevandrum, 24th November 1871, No. 4993-921M.

I have the honour to inform you that Her Highness the Junior Ranee of Attengal, niece of His Highness the Maharajah, gave birth to a Prince (her fifth child) at about 4 o'clock this morning.

No. 15. ORDER THEREON, 13th December 1871, No. 391.

The Resident will take a proper opportunity of offering to His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore the congratulations of His Excellency the Governor in Council on the safe delivery of Her Highness the Junior Ranee of a son.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 16. Read the following letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Kurnool, 27th November 1871, No. 394 :—

I have the honour to report the death, on the 14th November 1871, of Mohidin Khatoon, Political pensioner.

Her pension, Rupees 166-10-8 per mensem, was sanctioned by Government in Order dated 28th November 1867, No. 321, and regarding this pension Government also passed order dated 1st February 1868, No. 32.

2. She leaves two sons, Yaya Khan Bahadoor, aged forty-eight years, and Ali Khan Bahadoor, aged forty-five years.

The former is married to Tavus Khatoon, who has a pension of 70* Rupees a month, and the latter to Bilad Khatoon, who has a pension of 150† Rupees.

3. They are both grandsons of Nawab Ghulam Russal Khan, and should not, I think, be left entirely without pensions, and I am informed that Mohidin Khatoon (deceased) generally divided her pension into three parts, reserving one to herself, and giving one to each of her two sons.

* Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 46, dated 11th February 1856, Political Department.
† Extract Minutes of Consultation, No. 144, dated 17th November 1840, Secret Department, paragraph 3.

4. I would therefore recommend that the same course should be still adopted, and that the third hitherto retained by the deceased should lapse to

Government, and that each son should have a pension of Rupees 55-8-10 conferred upon him.

No. 17. ORDER THEREON, 14th December 1871, No. 392.

The Government sanction, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the grant of life pensions of Rupees 55-8-10 each to Yaya Khan Bahadoor, and Ali Khan Bahadoor, sons of Mohidin Khatoon deceased.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 18. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, dated Fort St. George, 14th December 1871, No. 393.

I am directed to transmit copy of the Proceedings of this Government dated this day, No. 392, sanctioning, subject to the confirmation of the Government of India, the grant of life pensions of Rupees 55-8-10 each to Yaya Khan Bahadoor, and Ali Khan Bahadoor, sons of Mohidin Khatoon, a Political pensioner, who died on the 14th ultimo.

2. Mohidin Khatoon was on the receipt of Rupees 166-10-8 per mensem. She was the widow of Ghalib Khan, Political pensioner, who drew a pension of Rupees 333-5-4 per mensem.

3. Ghalib Khan was a cousin of the late Nawab of Kurnool Ghulam Russal Khan, and Mohidin Khatoon was the Nawab's sister.

4. Yaya Khan Bahadoor, and Ali Khan Bahadoor, received from their mother during her life-time, each one-third of her pension of Rupees 166-10-8.

5. In consideration of their close relationship to the late Nawab, this Government are of opinion that the allowance of Rupees 55-8-10 should be granted to each of them for life.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 19. Read the following letter from the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Trevandrum, 17th November 1871, No. 89 :—

I have the honour to submit, for the information of Government, the financial report* of the Dewan of Cochin for A. D. 1870-71 (M. E. 1046), the year ending 15th August last, with the usual statements†, and estimate of receipts and disbursements for the now current Malabar year.

2. In 1869-70 the revenue amounted to Rupees 11,91,137, and the disbursements to Rupees 11,48,742, leaving a surplus on that year of Rupees 42,395.

* No. 796, dated 30th October 1871.

† Receipts and Disbursements of 1046.
Account Particulars of ,,
Comparative Statement.
Estimated Receipts and Disbursements of ,,
Proposed application of funds allotted to Public Works in 1047 (1871-72).

Last year (1870-71), the gross receipts were Rupees 12,36,422, the charges Rupees 10,69,336, giving a surplus on the year of Rupees 1,67,086.

The receipts of the year were Rupees 45,286 in excess of those of the preceding one.

The disbursements were Rupees 79,406 less than those of 1869-70.

3. The increase in receipts is most marked under the heads of "Customs," "Judicial Fees and Fines," and "Interest on British Indian Government Securities."

4. The decrease in expenditure occurred principally under the heads of "Public Works" and "Charges Extraordinary." These latter were swelled in the previous year by extraordinary causes, as the investiture of His Highness the Rajah with the Insignia of the Star of India, the visit of His Highness the Elliah Rajah to Madras to wait on His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, &c. The decrease in the expenditure on public works is not altogether matter for congratulation (though it may be observed that about Rupees 25,000 thereof is on items on which non-expenditure can hardly prejudice general public interests). But I believe any want of energy that may be observable here should properly be ascribed to departmental causes which it is hoped may be remedied.

5. An increase of Rupees 3,740 in the debit side of the account is due to judicious augmentations of the salaries of several officers in the Judicial and Educational Departments.

6. On the whole, I think, the statements indicate a very satisfactory management of the State's finances.

From the Dewan of Cochin; to the Resident in Travancore and Cochin, dated Ernacollum, 30th October 1871, No. 796.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, for your information, the annual account current of the actual receipts and disbursements of the Cochin Government for the year 1046 M. E. (A. D. 1870-71) with accounts particular and a comparative statement of the amounts collected and disbursed in that year and in the two preceding years, together with an estimate of the probable receipts and disbursements of the current Malabar year 1047 (1871-72).

2. There is a small decrease of Rupees 5,031-15-1 in the land revenue during the year under report. This is owing chiefly to some of the lands in the Trichoor lake not having been cultivated on account of the untimely influx of the freshes and also to certain portions of the crop in the lake having been destroyed by the overflow of water—a circumstance which rendered it necessary to defer the collection of the tax on the crops so destroyed to the current year.

Land Revenue.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	6,01,611	0	6
" 1046	5,96,579	1	5
Decrease ...	5,031	15	1

Customs Revenue.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	1,06,855	14	4
,, 1046	1,16,266	2	6
Increase ...	9,410	4	2

3. The Customs revenue exhibits an increase of Rupees 9,410-4-2 over that of the preceding year, and the following statement will show how this revenue is made up :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Moiety of the Customs receipts of British Cochin for the year ending 31st March 1871, and the whole of the Import duty on tobacco for the same period	29,836	12	1
Receipts of the Cochin Sirkar Ports for the same period ...	5,371	9	1
Amount paid by the British Government on account of the guarantee	75,291	10	10
Total ...	1,10,500	0	0
Receipts at the Cochin Sirkar Ports from the 1st April to the 15th August 1871, or the end of the last Malabar year, being four months and fifteen days	8,495	4	1
Ditto of Export duty on Pepper	75	3	8
Total ...	1,19,070	7	9
Deduct receipts at the Cochin Sirkar Ports from 1st April 1870 to the end of the Malabar year 1045	2,804	5	3
Total ...	1,16,266	2	6

Arrack Farm.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	31,860	6	7
,, 1046	32,750	9	2
Increase ...	890	2	7

4. The receipts under this head show an increase of Rupees 890-2-7, being the result of competition at the auction.

Judicial Fees and Fines.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	59,188	2	0
,, 1046	1,00,898	1	7
Increase ...	41,709	15	7

5. This remarkable increase is mainly attributable to a great number of suits having been filed during the year under report in order to prevent their institution being barred by the Limitation Act which came into operation from the commencement of the current Malabar year.

Pullich Ellot.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	9,020	3	2
,, 1046	11,343	14	10
Increase ...	2,323	11	8

6. The receipts under this head show an increase of Rupees 2,323-11-8 over those of the previous year. This is owing to a great number of old deeds having been renewed during the year under report.

Salt.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	1,80,300	11	2
,, 1046	1,83,530	6	11
Increase ...	3,229	11	9

7. There is a small increase of Rupees 3,229-11-9 under this head compared with the amount realized in the preceding year. This is owing to the salt having been sold at the present enhanced rate during the whole of the last year, whereas it was sold at a lower rate for three months in the previous year. The quantity sold was greater in 1045 than in 1046, being 96,349 and 90,674 Indian maunds, respectively.

Teak Timber.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	31,234	7	2
,, 1046	19,122	4	9
Decrease ...	12,112	2	5

8. There is a visible decrease in this item of Rupees 12,112-2-5. This is owing to the quantity of timber, received from the forests and sold in the last year, having been considerably less than the quantity supplied and disposed of in the preceding year.

Chittoor Kanom Teak.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	12,051	2	7
,, 1046	7,693	0	0
Decrease ...	4,358	2	7

9. The decrease in this item, compared with the amount realized in the preceding year, arose from the following circumstance. Up to the end of 1045 it was usual to allow the Contractor to remove teak timber from the Chittoor Kanom at two different rates, viz., Rupees 5 per candy for dry, and Rupees 8½ per candy for green timber. This system having been found injurious to the Sirkar interest, it being difficult to ascertain whether the timber was dry or green, and the Contractor having expressed his inability to remove more than 800 Candies every year, a new agreement was entered into at the commencement of the last year by which the Contractor

agreed to pay Rupees 8½ per candy for the timber, whether dry on green, and the Sirkar allowed him to reduce the quantity removable per annum to Candies 800.

10. The decrease under this head is owing to the sale of bees' wax and other goods having been larger in the previous year than in the year under report, and to the seigniorage on timber felled by private individuals in the forests of this Government in 1046 being somewhat less than in the previous year.

Sundry Goods.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	12,403	7	8
„ 1046	6,856	0	2
Decrease ...	5,547	7	6

11. It would be rather tedious to explain the cause of the small increase under this head, which is composed of several items some of which show an increase and others a decrease when compared with the receipts of the previous year.

Extra Revenue.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	74,322	5	5
„ 1046	75,825	14	3
Increase ...	1,503	8	10

12. The increase of Rupees 9,053-12-0 exhibited under this head has arisen in consequence of the interest for the last and the preceding years on a promissory note for Rupees 1,00,000 forwarded for renewal having been drawn only during the year under report. This item would have been still higher if the Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury at Calicut had not considered it necessary to make a reference to Madras regarding the payment of the interest on two other notes for Rupees 26,000.

Interest on Government Securities.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	57,338	0	0
„ 1046	66,391	12	0
Increase ...	9,053	12	0

13. The increase of Rupees 4,212-7-2 is owing to the recovery in the year under report of the amount of a decree obtained against a former Arrack Contractor living within the British territory.

Arrears of Revenue.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	7,637	0	6
„ 1046	11,849	7	8
Increase ...	4,212	7	2

14. There is a decrease under this head of Rupees 3,902-3-1. This is solely attributable to provisions having been cheaper in the last year than in the previous year.

Devasom.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	82,173	14	10
„ 1046	78,271	11	9
Decrease ...	3,902	3	1

15. The decrease under this head is also attributable to the same cause.

Oottooperrahs.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	42,290	6	9
„ 1046	39,053	10	0
Decrease ...	3,236	12	9

16. There is a marked increase in the year under report. This is owing to a pension having been granted to each of the five sisters of Mr. Vernede, the late Commercial Agent, as well as to the late Tahsildar of the Cochin and the Sumprethy Menon of the Trichoor Districts, during the year under report, and also to the pension granted to the ex-Dewan Peishcar having been drawn for a longer period in 1046 (1870-71) than in 1045 (1869-70).

Pension.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	11,976	1	0
„ 1046	15,443	5	7
Increase ...	3,467	4	7

17. This increase of Rupees 3,740-9-9 has been caused by augmentations to the salaries of some of the Educational and Judicial Officers ; viz., the Schoolmaster at Tallapilly, the Head Master of the High School at Ernacollum, the 2nd Judge of the Appeal Court, and the 1st Judge of the Trichoor Zillah Court, and also by the appointment of a Draughtsman in the Public Works Department.

Public Servants' wages

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	2,12,050	5	9
„ 1046	2,15,790	15	6
Increase ...	3,740	9	9

18. A larger quantity of salt was purchased during the year under report than in the preceding year ; and hence the increase noted in the margin.

Salt purchase.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1044	39,294	15	5
„ 1045	49,368	1	8
Increase ...	10,073	2	3

Forests.

	Estabt.	Expenses.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
In 1045...	13,510	24,035	37,545
,, 1046...	13,573	26,771	40,344
Increase .	63	2,736	2,799

19. The branches of the blackwood trees previously set down were forwarded to the depôt at Ernacollum, and a larger number of elephants were hired in 1046 than in 1045, and the increase in the hill expenses, noted in the margin, is attributable to these causes.

Extra Charges.

	RS.	A.	P
In 1045	23,089	13	1
,, 1046	20,214	8	2
Decrease ...	2,875	4	11

20. The established extra charges show a decrease of Rupees 2,875-4-11, owing to the cheaper rates at which materials for thatching public buildings and provisions for the prisoners were purchased in the year under report.

Public Works.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	2,15,074	0	7
,, 1046	1,57,690	1	0
Decrease ...	57,383	15	7

21. In the year under report there was an increase in the expenditure—

	RS.	A.	P.
On Bridges of ...	2,741	10	1
,, Public Bungalows of ...	740	6	5
Total ...	3,482	0	6

And a decrease—

	RS.	A.	P.
On Pagodas of ...	9,194	13	6
,, Palaces of ...	5,178	0	5
,, Residencies of ...	2,747	10	5
,, Oottooperrahs, &c., of ...	8,071	8	3
,, Cutcherries of ...	1,358	0	0
,, Jails, &c., of ...	664	9	1
,, Miscellaneous works of ...	2,970	1	9
,, Roads and Canals of ...	22,862	2	11
,, Irrigation works of ...	5,669	12	2
,, Sundry works of ...	2,149	5	7
Total ...	60,866	0	1

This has caused a net decrease in the expenditure on public works of Rupees 57,383-15-7.

22. The investiture of His Highness with the Insignia of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the visits paid to him by His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, and His Highness the Elliah Rajah's visit to Madras to meet His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, caused the expenditure under this head to be unusually high during the year 1045, and this accounts for the decrease in the extraordinary charges of the last year.

Charges Extraordinary.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	72,514	8	6
,, 1046	39,552	15	11
Decrease ...	32,961	8	7

Receipts.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	11,91,137	15	2
,, 1046	12,36,421	13	4
Increase ...	45,283	14	2

23. The total receipts of the year show an increase over those of the previous year of Rupees 45,283-14-2. The total disbursements on the other hand have been less than those of the preceding year by Rupees 79,406-5-10.

Disbursements.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	11,48,742	9	2
,, 1046	10,69,336	3	4
Decrease ...	79,406	5	10

Cash Balance.

	RS.	A.	P.
In 1045	5,39,775	13	8
,, 1046	7,06,861	7	8
Increase ...	1,67,085	10	0

24. The revenue of the year under report was in excess of the expenditure by Rupees 1,67,085-10-0, and the cash balance has, in consequence, increased to Rupees 7,06,861-7-8.

ANNUAL Account Current of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin

Receipts.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To amount of Balance of the preceding year 1045 ...		... ...	... ...	5,39,775 13 8
Do. Land and Garden Revenue		5,96,579 1 5		
Do. Customs' collections...	1,05,690 14 10			
Do. duty collected on Tobacco	10,500 0 0			
Do. duty collected on Pepper	75 3 8			
		1,16,266 2 6		
Do. Arrack Farm		32,750 9 2		
Do. Fees and Fines received from the Judicial Department		1,00,898 1 7		
Do. Cranganore tribute		6,857 2 4		
Do. Pollich Ellot, or fees on the renewal of old deeds		11,343 14 10		
Do. sale of salt	1,83,530 6 11			
Do. do. timber 19,122 4 9				
Do. do. dried teak timber from the Chittoor forests. 7,693 0 0				
	26,815 4 9			
Do. do. sundry goods ...	6,856 0 2			
		2,17,201 11 10		
			10,81,896 11 8	
Do. interest received from the British Government for the year 1045 on money invested in Government securities ...		... ...	66,391 12 0	
Do. extra revenue		67,356 1 1		
Do. Stamps do....		8,469 13 2		
			75,825 14 3	
Do. revenue arrears of former years now collected			11,849 7 8	
Do. outstanding balance realized from former Revenue Shroffs			457 15 9	
				12,36,421 13 4
			Grand Total...	17,76,197 11 0

HOOZOOR CUTCHERRY,
ERNACOLLUM IN COCHIN,
30th October 1871.

Sirkar during the year 1046 M. E., corresponding with the year 1870-71 C. E.

Disbursements.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
By amount of subsidy to the British Government				...	...	...	2,00,000	0	0
Do. established allowance to His Highness the Rajah and Establishment				1,85,160	0	0			
Do. Devasoms				78,271	11	9			
Do. Oottooperrahs and other charitable institutions...				39,053	10	0			
							3,02,485	5	9
Do. Pensions				15,443	5	7			
Do. Pattom Meechavarom, or quit-rent				902	2	11			
Do. tax paid to the Collector of Malabar for lands situated in British dominions				4,260	7	11			
							20,606	0	5
Do. servants' wages of the Revenue Department	1,29,854	12	5						
Do. servants' wages of the Judicial Department	48,973	2	10						
Do. servants' wages of the Police Department	14,700	0	0						
				1,93,527	15	3			
Do. Nair Troops' wages				22,263	0	3			
							2,15,790	15	6
Do. salt purchase				49,368	1	8			
Do. boat and cooly-hire to convey salt				14,627	5	4			
Do. Commercial Establishment				4,125	8	0			
Do. Hill expenses	26,771	7	7						
Do. do. establishment	13,573	8	0						
				40,344	15	7			
							1,08,465	14	7
Do. established extra charges				...	...	...	20,214	8	2
Do. Waga Neki Chelloovoo, or the amount paid upon some particular lands				...	...	...	4,530	6	0
Do. expended on works of irrigation for the improvement of revenue.	1,507	10	4						
Do. expended on roads, bridges, and other Maramut works	73,572	2	0						
Do. expended for the repairs, &c., of pagodas, palaces, &c.	82,610	4	8						
				1,57,690	1	0			
Do. expended on charges extraordinary				39,552	15	11			
							1,97,243	0	11
Total...							10,69,336	3	4
Balance...							7,06,861	7	8
Grand Total...							17,76,197	11	0

Years.	Excess in disbursement.			Surplus in receipts.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1042 ...	...	...	...	52,165	5	7
1043 ...	...	...	...	47,292	2	5
1044 ...	71,465	0	3	...	...	...
1045 ...	...	...	...	42,395	6	0
1046 ...	...	...	...	1,67,085	10	0

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

No. I.

PARTICULARS of the outstanding balance against former public servants as it stood on the 1st Chingom 1047 M. E.

				RS.	A.	P.
1.	Amount outstanding to be recovered from former servants of the Revenue Department who have been committed to the Courts			257	11	5
2.	Do.	do.	of the Custom Department	14	12	7
3.	Do.	do.	of the Tobacco Department	4,065	8	5
4.	Do.	do.	of the Pepper Department	90	12	1
5.	Do.	do.	of the Oottooperrah Department	107	6	8
6.	Do.	do.	of the shroffs of the Revenue Department.	9,166	15	5
			Total ...	13,703	2	7

No. II.

PARTICULARS of the Coins which composed the balance in the Hoozoor Treasury on the 1st Chingom 1047.

		RS.	A.	P.
22,624	Gold Fanams ...	6,464	0	0
5	Spanish Dollars ...	11	0	0
165	German Crowns ...	346	8	0
6,57,041¼	Company's Rupees ...	6,57,041	4	0
31	Bombay Rupees ...	31	0	0
1,805	Tellicherry Silver Fanams ...	361	0	0
1,51,538	Double Cochin Poothens ...	15,744	3	4
5,16,347	Single do. do. ...	26,823	3	6
2,079	Paulghaut Copper cash ...	19	12	10
4,129½	Copper pies ...	19	8	0
	Total ...	7,06,861	7	8
	Deduct amount deposited in the Bank of Madras, Cochin, on interest at four per cent. from the 27th May 1871 ...	1,00,000	0	0
	Balance ...	6,06,861	7	8

No. III.

EXPLANATION of the established allowance to His Highness the Rajah and establishment during the year 1046 M. E.

	RS.	A.	P.
To His Highness the Rajah ...	1,26,360	0	0
,, ,, ,, the Elliah Rajah ...	9,000	0	0
,, ,, ,, the third Rajah ...	5,400	0	0
,, ,, ,, the fourth Rajah ...	4,200	0	0
,, ,, ,, the fifth Rajah ...	4,200	0	0
,, ,, ,, the sixth Rajah ...	3,000	0	0
,, ,, ,, the seventh Rajah ...	3,000	0	0
,, Her Highness the Walliah Amah Rajah ...	30,000	0	0
Total ...	1,85,160	0	0

No. IV.

EXPLANATION of the Wages of the Public Servants during the year 1046 M. E.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1. Amounts of salary of the Hoozoor Establishment ...	49,584	5	4			
2. Do. do. do. Revenue do. ...	39,237	2	1			
3. Do. do. do. Police do. ...	14,700	0	0			
4. Do. do. do. Judicial do. ...	48,973	2	10			
5. Do. do. do. Customs do. ...	300	0	0			
6. Do. do. do. Tappal do. ...	2,912	0	0			
7. Do. do. of His Highness' Native Physicians.	720	0	0			
8. Do. do. of the Vaccination Establishment...	1,668	0	0			
9. Do. do. of the English and Malayalam School Establishment	14,042	0	0			
10. Do. do. of the Maramut do.	18,067	5	0			
11. Do. do. of the Polich Ellot, or renewal of old Deeds Establishment	3,324	0	0			
				1,93,527	15	3
12. Do. do. of the Nair Troops do.				22,263	0	3
13. Do. do. of the Commercial do.				4,125	8	0
Total ...				2,19,916	7	6

No. V.

EXPLANATION of the expenses of landing and conveying Salt to the different Bankshalls, &c., during the year 1046 M. E.

				RS.	A.	P.
Amount of cooly-hire for weighing the salt at Mallipuram and also of boat-hire, &c., for carrying it to the several bankshalls, &c.				14,398	6	5
Price of sulphur and saltpetre for gunpowder	173	10	7			
Hire of cooly for grinding gunpowder	52	6	0			
				226	0	7
Amount of sundry charges				2	14	4
Total ...				14,627	5	4

No. VI.

EXPLANATION of Hill expenses during the year 1046 M. E.

	RS.	A.	P.
Hire of Carpenters for felling timber	5,485	0	6
,, of coolies employed on the Hills	1,250	15	0
Price of rice, &c., for elephants employed on the Hills	4,765	5	0
Hire of elephants for dragging timber whilst in the river	2,498	3	6
,, of men for carrying provisions to workmen on the Hills	583	10	9
Batta to the Hill servants during their employment on the Hills	365	1	0
Hire of watchmen to guard the timber on the Hills against fire	67	11	11
,, of making and repairing elephant pits	4,780	12	3
,, of elephants	4,242	14	0
,, of repairing elephants' chains	14	5	8
Price of Hill produce paid to Contractor	156	11	5
,, of medicines and other provisions for the Sirkar elephants for the purpose of bringing them into condition in their return from the work of the season	1,084	12	1

	RS.	A.	P.
Expenses to haul up and lower down timber from and into the river at Ernacollum and Ponany	818	0	0
,, of propelling timber rafts from Cherancherrah to Ernacollum and from Cootel Mookooo to Ponany	268	3	10
,, of cleaning the Cardamom gardens and hire of watchmen ...	83	14	10
,, of sowing teak seeds on the Hills	50	0	0
,, of thatching several public buildings attached to the Hill Department	52	2	3
Offering to the Hill deities	44	13	2
Price of cadjans, oils, sealing-wax, and sundry other charges	68	13	7
Total ...	26,771	7	7
Servants' wages in the Hill Department	13,573	8	0
Grand Total ...	40,344	15	7

No. VII.

EXPLANATION of the established extra charges during the year 1046 M. E.

	RS.	A.	P.
For oil and wicks for lights in the Cutcherries, Jails, &c., and also for stationery, &c.	4,360	2	10
,, the Dussera Festival	358	9	10
,, Magarom Shungrandy, or a ceremony performed in the Ellengoonah Poolay Pagoda	109	1	5
,, Parrah Veppoo, or presents from the several palaces to the pagodas in districts	155	8	10
,, Teeroo Odayada, or presents of cloth to the Pallianore Pagoda ...	10	14	10
,, offerings to the Hill deities	3	0	4
,, Vaganghy Coyath, or tax payable to the Anamanada Pagoda for Sirkar lands	4	6	2
,, Cherra Kettoo, or temporary dams for the irrigation of paddy fields..	1,234	8	10
,, thatching public buildings	3,482	10	1
,, Onam Paddavas, or presents of cloths to the sweepers of the palaces.	52	8	7
,, Vishu Kyneetum, or presents in cash to the sweepers of palace ...	3	13	9
,, hire of elephants belonging to the Tripoonitoray Pagoda	695	11	5
,, rice and cash for prisoners in the jail at Ernacollum and Trichoor...	9,312	3	9
,, ,, ,, ,, before the Police Cutcherry ...	391	1	11
,, hire for boatmen employed at the ferry on the Condipuram River during the rainy season	1	11	5
,, oil, wax, towels, &c.	15	14	6
,, hire of persons employed to supply water for the cows at Trichoor during the hot season	22	8	0
Total ...	20,214	8	2

No. VIII

EXPLANATION of the Maramut works during the year 1046 M. E.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. For the repair and renewal of pagodas	12,611	7	6
2. ,, ,, ,, of palaces	33,074	6	3
3. ,, ,, ,, of Residencies	3,659	3	11

					RS.	A.	P.
4.	For the repair and renewal			of Travellers' Bungalows	1,239	15	1
5.	,,	,,	,,	of Oottooperrahs and charitable institutions	4,781	0	5
6.	,,	,,	,,	of Cutcherries	13,622	5	7
7.	,,	,,	,,	of Jails	1,084	10	3
8.	,,	,,	,,	of public buildings	16,737	5	0
9.	,,	,,	,,	of bridges	9,558	11	6
10.	,,	,,	,,	of roads, navigable canals, tanks, &c..	57,992	7	0
11.	,,	,,	,,	of dams, irrigation canals, &c. ...	1,507	10	4
12.	,,	,,	,,	of sundry works	1,820	14	2
				Total ...	1,57,690	1	0

No. IX.

Explanation of the charges extraordinary during the year 1046 M. E. (1870-71).

		RS.	A.	P.
1.	For thatching several public buildings	857	7	2
2.	,, fencing several Sirkar gardens	575	14	11
3.	,, cleaning tanks, wells, &c., belonging to the Palace at Tripoonitoray	149	9	10
4.	,, cleaning several tanks, wells, &c., belonging to the Sirkar ...	28	10	3
5.	,, purifying several palaces, pagodas, tanks, and wells	151	5	5
6.	,, Anootoria Calashom (a ceremony performed in the Yedathra Cavoo Pagoda)	100	0	9
7.	,, replacing the idol in the Pananchery Kottarum after the building of the pagoda was finished	30	0	0
8.	,, making and repairing ornaments and copper and other utensils in the several pagodas and palaces	964	8	8
9.	Salaries of extra Sirkar servants	3,985	6	5
10.	Expenses of conveying the British guards to and from Trichoor and Ernacollum	182	10	0
11.	Do. incurred on account of boat and cooly-hire, &c.	293	3	5
12.	For the purchase of buoys, chains, &c., for the use of the port at Narakel	5,580	13	10
13.	For purchase of marble tables for the use His Highness	550	8	6
14.	Rent of the house occupied by Mr. Sealy, Head Master of the High School at Ernacollum	600	0	0
15.	For the purchase of carpet for the Tripoonitoray Calicota	163	3	6
16.	,, purchase of a bell for the use of the school at Ernacollum ...	106	11	0
17.	,, purchase of European medicines	3,059	11	7
18.	,, purchase of grass mats for the Residency Bungalow at Trichoor	133	8	7
19.	Advanced to Pichoo Iyen, of Chittoor, as loan for his irrigation works on condition of his repaying the same in five years by yearly instalments of Rupees 1,000	5,000	0	0
20.	Do. to certain villagers of the Chittoor District as loan for re-building their houses destroyed by fire on condition of their paying the same in five years	3,200	0	0
21.	For the purchase of a pair of horses for the use of His Highness ...	1,233	12	2
22.	Subscription paid to the Ernacollum Public Library	270	0	0
23.	Do. paid to the Hindoo Proprietary School at Madras ...	500	0	0
24.	Do. for Newspapers, Gazette, &c.	904	9	11

		RS.	A.	P.
25.	Paid for advertisements regarding the sale of timber and the purchase of Bombay salt	200	15	6
26.	Cost of copying Lieutenant Ward and Connor's Memoir of Cochin ...	154	2	6
27.	Do. of copying the records regarding the several territorial disputes between Travancore and Cochin	461	5	4
28.	Do. of recopying the assessment of gardens taken in 1032 and that of Chennamungalom taken in 984-85	3,978	12	6
29.	Travelling allowance to the Dewan and the Dewan Peishcar and subordinates	578	6	11
30.	Sundry expenses	2,162	3	10
31.	,, expenses at Bolghatty	1,865	0	0
32.	Servants' wages at do.	988	12	4
34.	Resident's travelling charges	541	9	1
	Total ...	39,552	15	11

No. X.

EXPLANATION of the List of Goods on hand on the 1st Chingom 1046 M. E.

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1.	81,803½ Indian Maunds of Bombay and 766 parrahs of country salt				1,65,492	8	7
2.	903 teak logs measuring 1,329 candies	20,616	12	7			
3.	163 rejected teak logs measuring 310½ candies...	2,919	11	0			
4.	1 teak taldom measuring $\frac{13}{16}$ths of a candy ...	15	0	7			
5.	16 rejected teak taldoms measuring 9⅛ candies.	91	12	4			
6.	235 blackwood logs measuring 833$\frac{7}{16}$ candies ...	19,177	7	6			
7	2 blackwood taldoms measuring 2$\frac{9}{16}$ candies ...	57	0	11			
					42,877	12	11
8.	41 lbs. of pepper...	4	2	0			
9.	10 parrahs of honey	14	4	7			
10.	25lbs. of cardamom	50	14	7			
11.	6lbs. of light do.	3	3	0			
12.	1534lbs. of bees' wax	1,311	12	0			
13.	80lbs. of ivory	262	13	8			
14.	379lbs. of dammer	44	3	6			
15.	159lbs. of dried ginger	7	12	0			
					1,699	1	4
	Total ...				2,10,069	6	10

No. 1.

DETAILED explanation of the repair and renewal of Pagodas alluded to in No. VIII.

Canniancre District.

		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1.	Part expense of the reconstruction of the Shreecovil, &c., in the Macaliyatho Pagoda	4,000	0	0			
2.	Do. of the construction of the Shreecovil Munabom, &c., in the Kottapady Pagoda	1,540	12	0			
3.	Do. of the construction of the Shreecovil Nallambalom Munabom, &c., in the Panthakel Pagoda at Malayatoor	845	6	2			
					6,386	2	2

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Moogoondapoorom District.						
1. Part expense of the repair of the Shreecovil Munabom, &c., in the Ashtamicherray Pagoda ...	1,600	0	0			
2. Do. of the reconstruction of the Edathracovil Pagoda destroyed by fire	941	0	9			
3. For two minor works	40	14	3			
				2,581	15	0
Trichoor District.						
1. Expense of retiling the roof of Kootool Mookoo Pagoda	1,000	0	0			
2. Do. of do. of Padavaratoo Pagoda	337	1	10			
3. Part expense of the repair of the Southern Gopoorom of the Wadaknathen Pagoda ...	142	13	9			
4. For four minor works	70	3	6			
				1,550	3	1
Tallapilly District.						
1. For repairing and retiling the Shreecovil in the Polichical Pagoda	168	6	10			
2. ,, repairing the Shreecovil of the Mathoor Pagoda	70	3	8			
				238	10	6
Chittoor District.						
1. Part expense for the repair of the Manabom Wathilmadom, &c., of the Ayiloor Pagoda ...	1,520	0	0			
2. For retiling the Gopoorom and Pathayapoora in the Palayanoor Pogoda	260	12	10			
3. For two minor works	73	11	11			
				1,854	8	9
Total ...				12,611	7	6

No. 2.

DETAILED explanation of the repair and renewal of the Palaces alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cochin District.						
1. Expense of the reconstruction of the Cherakel Kovilagom	2,812	2	10			
2. For removing leakage of and for the repairs to the palace at Cochin	11	8	2			
				2,823	11	0
Cannianore District.						
1. Expense of making tatties to the upstair Bungalow of His Highness the Rajah at Tripoonitoray	1,381	13	11			
2. Part expense for the construction of a new clock tower at Tripoonitoray	5,037	6	0			
3. Expenses for retiling of and other repairs to the Bungalow of His Highness the First Prince	428	9	2			
4. Do. for repairing the roof of the upstair Bungalow called Nilamittathor Bungalow of the abovesaid Prince	428	9	2			
5. Part expense for the construction of a new palace, &c., for His Highnes the Third Prince	2,142	13	9			

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
6. Expense for the construction of a new palace, &c., for His Highness the Fourth Prince	6,000	0	0			
7. Part expense of the construction of a new upstair Bungalow near the Western Fort gate for the use of His Highness the Walliamah Rajah during hot season	3,544	10	6			
8. For whitewashing of and repairs to the palace of His Highness the Walliamah Rajah	500	0	0			
9. Part expense of the reconstruction of the Boat house attached to His Highness the Walliamah Rajah's Palace	100	0	0			
10. Do. of the construction of a new upstair Bungalow attached to the palace at Ernacollum	199	6	9			
11. Do. of the construction of walls round the palace at Ernacollum	3,000	0	0			
12. Do. of the repairs to His Highness' Bungalow situated in the Karthanatoo Paramboo at Chovarah, and for the construction of an Oottooperrah, &c., attached to the same	2,094	5	1			
13. For retiling the godown on the eastern side of the Calunjum (Palace Cutcherry) at Tripoonitoray ...	199	0	9			
14. For twenty-six minor works	747	15	7			
				25,724	10	8
Moogoondapoorom District.						
1. Part expense of the reconstruction of the Oottooperrah attached to the palace at Iringalacoday	4,000	0	0			
3. For six minor works	153	11	10			
				4,153	11	10
Trichoor District.						
1. For three minor works in the palace at Trichoor				33	12	3
Tallapilly District.						
1. Expense of raising a mud wall round the palace at Chellakaray	128	9	2			
2. For repairing a well attached to do.	16	6	9			
				144	15	11
Chittoor District.						
1. For retiling the palace at Chittoor				193	8	7
Total ...				33,074	6	3

No. 3.

DETAILED explanation of the repair of the Residency Bungalow alluded to in No. VIII.

Cochin District.

	RS.	A.	P.
1. For making tatties and other repairs to the Resident's Bungalow at Bolghotty	256	5	6
2. Part expense of the construction of a Bungalow at Bolghotty for the use of the Residency Surgeon	2,171	14	5
3. For the construction of a playground, &c., for croquet on the northern side of the Resident's Bungalow	535	15	6
4. Part expense of the construction of a building for the use of the peons at Bolghotty	171	15	2

		RS. A. P.
5.	For renewing the rigging, &c., of the flagstaff at Bolghotty	106 7 11
6.	For the construction of parapet walls and railings round the garden and making flower beds of masonry...	190 9 2
7.	For seven minor works	226 0 3
	Total ...	3,659 3 11

No. 4.

DETAILED explanation of the repairs of the Travellers' Bungalow alluded to in No. VIII.

		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Moogoondapoorom District.		
1.	For retiling the Travellers' Bungalow at Karoopadanah...	170 4 8	
2.	For two minor works	42 4 5	
			212 9 1
	Trichoor District.		
1.	Part expense of the repair of the Travellers' Bungalow at Koklay ...		578 10 10
	Tallapilly District.		
1.	For retiling the Travellers' Bungalow at Shoranore and the cookroom attached to the same	345 5 2	
2.	For retiling the Travellers' Bungalow at Oottooparrah and repairing the tatties	103 6 0	
			448 11 2
	Total ...		1,239 15 1

No. 5.

DETAILED explanation of the repair and renewal of the Oottooperrahs and other charitable institutions alluded to in No. VIII.

		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
	Cannianore District.		
1.	For the construction of a new room in the Oottooperrah attached to the Tripoonitoray Pagoda	285 11 5	
2.	For two minor works in the abovesaid Oottooperrah	103 13 11	
			389 9 4
	Trichoor District.		
1.	Part expense of the construction of a new Choultry at the place called Moodicode	671 6 11	
2.	For constructing a well and raising the compound in which the new Civil Dispensary stands to the level of the public road	1,023 8 0	
3.	Part expense of the construction of a cook-room attached to the abovesaid Civil Dispensary ...	1,240 2 8	
4.	Do. of a latrine attached to do.	1,226 12 0	
5.	For two minor works	72 3 6	
			4,234 1 1
	Tallapilly District.		
1.	For three minor works		157 6 0
	Total ...		4,781 0 5

No. 6.

DETAILED explanation of the repair and renewal of Cutcherries alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cochin District.		
1. For making tatties to the District Cutcherry	... ...	5 1 5
Cannianore District.		
1. For putting ceiling of teakwood to the northern porch of the Hoozoor Cutcherry	149 8 7	
2. For five minor works	87 13 11	237 6 6
Moogoondapoorom District.		
1. Part expense of the construction of the Coratti Proverty Cutcherry at Caloor	... ...	1,000 0 0
Trichoor District.		
1. Part expense of the construction of the new Zillah Court-house	7,325 9 0	
2. Part of the construction of the boundary wall to the abovesaid Cutcherry	3,902 6 6	
3. For repairing and retiling the Proverty Cutcherry at Vijayapooram	232 7 1	
4. For one minor work	14 5 2	11,474 11 9
Tallapilly District.		
1. Part expense of the reconstruction of the godown attached to the Sirkar Timber Depôt at Ponany ...	542 0 9	
2. Part expense of the construction of a room for the use of the Vakeels on the eastern side of the Moonsiff's Cutcherry at Vadakancherry	285 11 5	827 12 2
Chittoor District.		
1. For two minor works	... ...	77 5 9
	Total ...	13,622 5 7

No. 7.

DETAILED explanation of the repair and renewal of the Jails, Tannahs, &c., alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cochin District.		
1. Part expense of the construction of a new Tannah at Coombalunga	... ...	440 13 10
Cannianore District.		
1. Part expense of retiling the jail and the cookroom attached to the same at Ernacollum...	285 11 5	
2. For three minor works	54 1 2	339 12 7
Trichoor District.		
1. For three minor works	... ...	143 2 4
Tallapilly District.		
1. Part expense of repairing and retiling the Tannah at Arthatoo	... ...	82 3 2

Chittoor District.

			RS. A. P.
1. Part expense of the construction of a Tannah at Tattamungalom		... ...	78 10 4
		Total ...	1,084 10 3

No. 8.

DETAILED explanation of the repair and renewal of the several public buildings alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Cochin District.		
1. For two minor works	... ...	78 5 9
Cannianore District.		
1. Part expense of the construction of a new English School at Ernacollum	2,000 0 0	
2. Part expense of the construction of a stable at Eranacollum	2,104 5 0	
3. For the construction of a salt banksall at Choverah...	130 11 10	
4. Part expense of the reconstruction of the Eashwaraseva Maddom at Ernacollum	6,583 5 11	
5. For three minor works	31 11 4	
		10,850 2 1
Moogoondapoorom District.		
1. For repairing and retiling the salt banksall at Caroopadoonay	... ...	285 11 5
Trichoor District.		
1. Part expense of the reconstruction of the Barrack at Trichoor	1,220 15 1	
2. For the construction of a store-room on the northern side of the Bungalow occupied by the Officer Commanding	156 10 0	
3. For the construction of a kiln at Kokalay	432 10 7	
4. For retiling the English School at Trichoor	200 0 0	
5. For several petty repairs of roads, lanes, &c., as per contingent bills of the Department of Public Works up to the end of Methoonom 1046	2,765 11 2	
6. For the repair of the bungalow occupied by the Officer Commanding and for the construction of a new office.	630 10 4	
7. For three minor works	84 6 10	
		5,491 0 0
Chittoor District.		
1. For two minor works	... ...	32 1 9
	Total ...	16,737 5 0

No. 9.

DETAILED explanation of the repair and renewal of the bridges, &c., alluded to in No. VIII.

Cochin District.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1. Part expense of the construction of a bridge over the Canal at Narakel	... ...	239 3 8

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cannianore District.						
1. Part expense of the construction of a new iron screw pile bridge in the place of the old wooden bridge at Coondanoor Paddom on the road from Ernacollum to Tripoonitoray	4,000	0	0			
2. Part expense of the construction of a jetty at the landing place at Ernacollum	2,000	0	0			
3. For three minor works	74	8	11	6,074	8	11
Moogoondapoorom District.						
1. For one minor work	...	...	...	8	3	8
Trichoor District.						
1. For the construction of a culvert on the public road at the eastern gate of the Thachapilly family... ...	117	10	6			
2. For the construction of a catch drain to carry off the drainage from the Sepoys' line, Trichoor	502	5	3			
3. Part expense of the repair of the bridge at Aratoopoolay Paddom on the road leading from Trichoor to Coonnenkolungaray	203	5	9			
4. For four minor works	40	15	9	864	5	3
Tallapilly District.						
1. Part expense for planking the Shoranoor Bridge with jungle wood	569	5	9			
2. Part expense of the reconstruction of a bridge on the road leading from Palayanoor to Elavatoo	265	12	0			
3. Part expense of the construction of a bridge on the road leading from Palayanore to Padoor	128	8	0			
4. Part expense of the repair of the bridges and culverts on the road leading from Kuckad to Anjoor ...	285	11	5			
5. For four minor works	85	1	8	1,334	6	10
Chittoor District.						
1. Part expense of the construction of thirteen bridges and culverts on the road leading to the Coffee estates on the Nelliampathy Hills	1,000	0	0			
2. For two minor works	37	15	2	1,037	15	2
	Total ...			9,558	11	6

No. 10.

DETAILED explanation of the repair and renewal of the roads, canals, tanks, wells, &c., alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Cochin District.						
1. Part expense of the repair of the road leading from the western gate of the Cochin Palace to the British frontier	1,767	8	6			
2. Part expense of the construction of a new road leading from the abovesaid road to Muttoncherry towards the north	100	0	0			

		RS. A. P.
3. Part expense of the construction of a fund in the Mallipoorom gap and of a canal leading from the backwater to the salt banksalls...	5,000 0 0	
4. For two minor works	112 11 2	6,980 3 8

Canniancre District.

1. Part expense of reclaiming the land at the Ernacollum landing place on the west of the new English School	2,000 0 0	
2. Part expense of metalling the roads in Ernacollum...	1,000 0 0	
3. Do. of metalling the two roads leading from the palace gates one to the Northern Fort Gate at Tripoonitoray	485 13 2	
4. Part expense of repair of the road leading from the public road to Chakencollungara Pagoda at Tripoonitoray	228 9 2	
5. For two minor works	20 5 8	3,734 12 0

Moogoondapoorom District.

1. Part expense of the construction of a new road leading from the public road at Kalcayad	1,085 11 5	
2. For widening and raising the road leading from the palace gate to the street at Irrinjalacoday	376 15 4	
3. For two minor works	13 3 11	1,475 14 8

Trichoor District.

1. Part expense of the repair of the three roads leading from Town of Trichoor to Shoranoor, Caroopadoonah and to Vaniamparah, respectively	29,044 9 6	
2. Do. of widening and metalling the lanes in the town of Trichoor	2,806 15 11	
3. Do. of putting wooden covers to the sewers in the main street in the town of Trichoor	1,553 1 1	
4. Do. of the repair of the quay at the landing place at Kokalay and of its approach	1,658 13 4	
5. Do. of the construction of masonry sewers on both sides of the Olloor road	2,011 15 4	
6. For the construction of sewers in the Poothenpettah Bazaar and of a catch drain in the parade ground at Trichoor	2,301 4 4	
7. ,, the repair of the road leading from Trichoor to Coonnencollingarah	350 2 9	
8. Part expense of widening the road leading from Ooragoon to Trichoor in two parts, viz., where it crosses the Cheroovethary and Chevoor paddy fields	115 1 5	
9. Do. of cleaning and protecting with masonry wall the bank of a Kokarany (small tank) attached to the Wadakoomnathen Pagoda	166 1 5	
10. For cleaning the tank at Eratacherray	195 7 9	
11. ,, eight minor works	288 2 6	40,491 11 3

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tallapilly District.		
1. Part expense of the construction of a new road leading from Kuckad to Anjoor	1,885 11 6	
2. For the repair of the road leading from Kuckad to Trichoor...	120 0 0	
3. ,, the repair of the road leading from Kuckad to Vadakancherry	350 0 0	
4. ,, two minor works	82 10 3	2,438 5 9
Chittoor District.		
1. Part expense of the construction of a road leading from Polayanpara to the coffee estates on the Nelliampathy Hills...	1,000 0 0	
2. Do. of a road from Vellangy to Coodalloor River ...	1,871 7 8	2,871 7 8
	Total ...	57,992 7 0

No. 11.

Detailed explanation of the repair and renewal of the dams, channnels, &c., alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Trichoor District.		
1. Moiety paid to the British Government for the expense of constructing a dam at Yenawakel for the protection of the Trichoor lake cultivation from the encroachment of salt water	205 0 0	
2. Part expense of the reconstruction of the Pananjacathoo dam at Paravatany	510 1 9	
3. For the construction of a temporary dam at Carancheray to prevent the ingress of salt water in the Trichoor lake	22 8 7	737 10 4
Chittoor District.		
1. For deepening the Channel at Naranicadavoo ...	470 0 0	
2. Advance made to the Civil Engineer for making plans, sections, &c., of the Irrigation works at Moolathoray	300 0 0	770 0 0
	Total ...	1,507 10 4

No. 12.

Detailed explanation of sundry works alluded to in No. VIII.

	RS. A. P.
1. For making almirahs, tables, chairs, &c., for the use of the Sirkar ...	801 5 9
2. ,, the construction of several temporary buildings of different places on the occasions of His Highness visiting them	669 8 5
3. ,, the purchase of a rock perforator and six twist drills	350 0 0
Total ...	1,820 14 2

Hoozoor Cutcherry,
Ernacollum in Cochin,
30th October 1871.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

List showing the number of Promissory Notes of the Government of India, their respective value, and the interest received thereon in 1046 M. E., or 1870-71.

No. of Promissory Notes.	Amount invested.	Per cent.	Period for which interest was due.	Interest received.	Remarks.
	RS. A. P.			RS. A. P.	
19711 of 8954	3,60,000 0 0	4	From 1st August 1870 to 1st August 1871	14,400 0 0	
012422 of 8654	50,000 0 0	4	Do. 1st February 1870 to 1st February 1871	2,000 0 0	
11510 of 39053	2,90,000 0 0	4	Do. 30th June 1870 to 30th June 1871	11,600 0 0	
008189 of 008165	50,000 0 0	4	Do. 1st May 1870 to 1st May 1871	2,000 0 0	
010988 of 008179	50,000 0 0	4	Do. 1st May 1870 to 1st May 1871	2,000 0 0	
004674 of 3887	12,500 0 0	4½	Do. 15th July 1870 to 15th July 1871	... ...	The interest (Rupees 1,170) on these two notes has not been drawn in 1046, the notes having been transmitted by the Deputy Collector of Malabar to Madras for registry, &c.
104675 of 3888	13,500 0 0	4½	Do. 15th July 1870 to 15th July 1871	... ...	
14588 of 82613	1,21,000 0 0	5	Do. 31st August 1870 to 31st August 1871	6,050 0 0	
14589 of 80370	3,53,000 0 0	5	Do. 31st August 1870 to 31st August 1871	17,650 0 0	
022559 of 8039	1,00,000 0 0	5½	Do. 31st May 1869 to 31st May 1871	11,000 0 0	
				66,700 0 0	
			Deduct Income-tax...	308 4 0	
Total...	14,00,000 0 0	...	Total...	66,391 12 0	

Hoozoor Cutcherry, Ernacollum in Cochin,
30*th October* 1871.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Cochin Sirkar during

Receipts.	1044 (1868-69).			1845 (1869-70).			1046 (1870-71).		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of land and garden revenue ...	6,00,721	14	2	6,01,611	0	6	5,96,579	1	5
Do. of Customs collection	1,04,215	7	11	96,012	2	4	1,05,690	14	10
Do. of duty on Tobacco	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0
Do. of do. on Pepper	384	3	6	343	12	0	75	3	8
Do. of Arrack Farm	29,009	2	4	31,860	6	7	32,750	9	2
Do. of Fees and Fines from the Judicial Department ...	53,451	6	11	59,188	2	0	1,00,898	1	7
Do. of Cranganore tribute	6,857	2	4	6,857	2	4	6,857	2	4
Do. of Pollich Ellot or fees on the renewal of old deeds ...	1,311	10	0	9,020	3	2	11,343	14	10
Do. of salt sale	1,42,663	2	6	1,80,300	11	2	1,83,530	6	11
Do. of timber sale	46,136	1	1	31,234	7	2	19,122	4	9
Do. of dried teak trees of Chittoor forest	12,680	3	1	12,051	2	7	7,693	0	0
Do. of sundry goods	14,566	11	9	12,403	7	8	6,856	0	2
Do. of extra revenue	72,454	3	4	74,322	5	5	75,825	14	3
Do. of revenue arrears now collected	5,329	7	1	7,637	0	6	11,849	7	8
Do. of do. realized from former public servants...	436	4	3	457	15	9	457	15	9
Do. of interest on money invested in the British Government loans	56,500	0	0	57,338	0	0	66,391	12	0
Total...	11,57,217	0	3	11,91,137	15	2	12,36,421	13	4
Balance...	5,68,845	7	11	4,97,380	7	8	5,39,775	13	8
Grand Total...	17,26,062	8	2	16,88,518	6	10	17,76,197	11	0

HOOZOOR CUTCHERRY,
ERNACOLLUM IN COCHIN,
30*th October* 1871.

the last three years 1044 M. E. (1868-69), 1045 M. E. (1869-70), 1046 M. E. (1870-71).

Disbursements.	1044 (1868-69).			1045 (1869-70).			1046 (1870-71).		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Amount of subsidy to the British Government	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0	2,00,000	0	0
Do. of established allowance to His Highness the Rajah and Establishment	1,83,326	10	8	1,85,160	0	0	1,85,160	0	0
Do. of Devasoms	81,132	2	4	82,173	14	10	78,271	11	9
Do. of Oottooperrahs and other charitable institutions ...	40,559	15	0	42,290	6	9	39,053	10	0
Do. of pensions	10,560	9	9	11,976	1	0	15,443	5	7
Do. of Pattom Meechavarom, or quit-rent	902	2	11	902	2	11	902	2	11
Do. of tax paid to the British Government for Sirkar lands in British dominions ...	4,107	15	11	4,259	0	0	4,260	7	11
Do. of public servants' wages ...	1,98,055	10	6	2,12,050	5	9	2,15,790	15	6
Do. of salt purchase	52,222	9	6	39,294	15	5	49,368	1	8
Do. of sundry goods purchase ...	......	...	...	......	...	...	......	...	...
Do. of carriage of salt to the Northern District	10,488	11	10	13,877	1	10	14,627	5	4
Do. of Commercial Establishment.	3,237	8	0	3,992	2	1	4,125	8	0
Do. of hill expenses, &c. do. ...	38,606	6	6	37,545	0	1	40,344	15	7
Do. of established extra charges...	24,172	4	9	23,089	13	1	20,214	8	2
Do. of Waga Neki Chelloovoo (a deduction), or sum paid back on some particular lands	4,543	0	4	4,543	0	4	4,530	6	0
Do. of Maramut Department ...	1,66,893	12	9	2,15,074	0	7	1,57,690	1	0
Do. of charges extraordinary ...	59,872	7	9	72,514	8	6	39,552	15	11
Do. of vested in British Securities on the 1st April 1869 ...	1,50,000	0	0	......	...	...	......	...	...
Total...	12,28,682	0	6	11,48,742	9	2	10,69,336	3	4
Balance...	4,97,380	7	8	5,39,775	13	8	7,06,861	7	8
Goods on hand	1,55,277	11	1	1,79,233	6	11	2,10,069	6	10
Amount invested in British Government loans	14,00,000	0	0	14,00,000	0	0	14,00,000	0	0
Grand Total...	20,52,658	2	9	21,19,009	4	7	23,16,930	14	6

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

RECEIPTS of the Cochin Sirkar during the year 1046 M. E. (1870-71 A. D.) and the estimated Receipts for the year 1047 M. E. (1871-72 A. D.).

Receipts in 1046 and estimated receipts in 1047 M. E.	Receipts in 1046 M. E. (1870-71 A. D.).			Estimated receipts in 1047 M. E. (1871-72 A. D.).			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
Amount of land and garden Revenue	5,96,579	1	5	6,00,000	0	0	The season was very unfavourable to the Trichoor lake cultivation, and hence the land Revenue was considerably less than what had been expected.
Do. of Customs' collections	1,05,766	2	6	1,00,000	0	0	This is the amount guaranteed by the British Government.
Do. of duty on Tobacco...	10,500	0	0	10,500	0	0	
Do. of Arrack Farm ...	32,750	9	2	40,019	4	9	
Do. of Fees and Fines from the Judicial Department	1,00,898	1	7	60,000	0	0	The Judicial receipts were unusually high last year owing to the large number of suits filed at the close of the year on account of the law of limitation which came into operation in Chingom last.
Do. of Cranganore tribute	6,857	2	4	6,857	2	4	
Do. of Pollich Ellot, or fees on the renewal of old deeds	11,343	14	10	11,000	0	0	
Do. of sale of salt ...	1,83,530	6	11	1,80,000	0	0	
Do. of do. of timber ...	19,122	4	9	45,000	0	0	There is a large quantity of teak and blackwood timber in the Depôt for sale.
Do. of do. of dried teak trees in the Chittoor forests	7,693	0	0	7,000	0	0	
Do. of do. sundry goods, &c.	6,856	0	2	8,000	0	0	
Do. of extra revenue ...	75,825	14	3	70,000	0	0	
Do. of revenue arrears of former years now collected	11,849	7	8	10,000	0	0	
Do. of outstanding balance realized from former public servants.	457	15	9	400	0	0	
Do. of interest on money vested in the British Government loan ...	66,391	12	0	59,000	0	0	Rupees 4,74,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent., are about to be transferred to the new loan according to the Notification of the Government of India, and only six months' interest can be drawn on this amount during the current year.
Total...	12,36,421	13	4	12,07,776	7	1	
Balance...	5,39,775	13	8	7,06,861	7	8	
Grand Total...	17,76,197	11	0	19,14,637	14	9	

HOOZOOR CUTCHERRY,
ERNACOLLUM IN COCHIN,
30th October 1871.

Disbursements of the Cochin Sirkar during the year 1046 M. E., and the estimated Disbursements for the year 1047 M. E.

Disbursements in 1046 and estimated disbursements in 1047 M. E.	Disbursements in 1046. RS. A. P.	Estimated disbursements in 1047. RS. A. P.	Remarks.
Amount of subsidy to the British Government	2,00,000 0 0	2,00,000 0 0	
Do. of established allowance to His Highness the Rajah and Establishment.	1,85,160 0 0	1,85,160 0 0	
Do. of Devasoms	78,271 11 9	7,900 0 0	
Do. of Oottooperrahs and other charitable institutions	39,053 10 0	40,000 0 0	
Do. of pensions	15,443 5 7	15,500 0 0	
Do. of Pattom Meechavarom or quit-rent	902 2 11	902 2 11	
Do. of tax paid to the British Government for Sirkar land in the British dominions	4,260 7 11	4,300 0 0	
Do. of public servants' wages, Revenue Department	1,29,854 12 5	1,40,000 0 0	About 10,000 Rupees have been added to the last year's expenditure to enable the Sirkar to increase the salaries of some of its servants.
Do. do. Judicial do.	48,973 2 10	49,386 0 0	
Do. do. Police do.	14,700 0 0	14,700 0 0	
Do. of Nair Troops' wages.	22,263 0 3	22,400 0 0	
Do. of salt purchase ...	49,368 1 8	50,000 0 0	
Do. of carriage of salt ...	14,627 5 4	15,000 0 0	
Do. of Commercial Establishment	4,125 8 0	4,200 0 0	
Do. of hill expense and establishment	40,344 15 7	40,000 0 0	
Do. of established extra charges...	20,214 8 2	22,000 0 0	
Do. of Waga Neki Chelloovoo (a deduction), or sum paid back on some particular lands	4,530 6 0	4,530 6 0	
Do. of Maramut Department	1,57,690 1 0	2,45,000 0 0	A larger sum has been allotted for public works during the current year.
Do. of charges extraordinary	39,552 15 11	40,000 0 0	
Total...	10,69,336 3 4	11,72,078 8 11	
Balance...	7,06,861 7 8	7,42,559 5 10	
Grand Total...	17,76,197 11 0	19,14,637 14 9	

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

Proposed application of Funds allotted to Public Works in the year 1047 M. E., corresponding with the years 1871-72 C. E.

—	Amount disbursed in 1046 M. E.			Amount estimated in 1047 M. E.			Remarks.
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	
1. Pagodas	12,611	7	6	22,000	0	0	The amount expended on this description of work last year was unusually low.
2. Palaces...	33,074	6	3	33,000	0	0	
3. Residencies	3,659	3	11	3,000	0	0	
4. Travellers' Bungalows...	1,239	15	1	1,000	0	0	
5. Oottooperrahs and other charitable institutions..	4,781	0	5	6,000	0	0	
6. Cutcherries	13,622	5	7	40,000	0	0	The Ernacollum Court-house and some Taluq and Proverthy Cutcherries have to be rebuilt.
7. Jails, &c.	1,084	10	3	25,000	0	0	A new Jail is to be built at Ernacollum.
8. Public buildings	16,737	5	0	16,000	0	0	
9. Bridges	9,558	11	6	30,000	0	0	The superstructure of the Shoranoor Bridge has to be changed, and the Coondenoor Bridge has to be rebuilt and the Wadakanchary Bridge repaired.
10. Roads, Canals, &c. ...	57,992	7	0	55,000	0	0	
11. Irrigation works	1,507	10	4	10,000	0	0	This includes the reconstruction of a large "Cherrah" or dam in the Moogoondapoorom District.
12. Sundries	1,820	14	2	4,000	0	0	
Total...	1,57,690	1	0	2,45,000	0	0	

Hoozoor Cutcherry,
Ernacollum in Cochin,
30*th October* 1871.

(Signed) T. SHUNGOONY MENON,
Dewan.

No. 20. Order thereon, 15th December 1871, No. 394.

The Government concur with the Resident, in the opinion which he has recorded in his report, that the Financial Statement submitted by the Dewan of Cochin for the year ending 15th August last, affords evidence of the continued prosperity and of the generally satisfactory administration of the Cochin State.

2. The gross receipts of the year under review were Rupees 12,36,422, the charges were Rupees 10,69,336, giving a surplus of Rupees 1,67,086.

3. In 1869-70 the revenue amounted to Rupees 11,91,137, and the disbursements to Rupees 11,48,742, leaving a surplus in that year of Rupees 42,395.

4. It is, as noticed by the Resident, unsatisfactory to find that there has been so large a decrease as Rupees 57,384 under the head of "Public Works Expenditure."

5. Although a portion of this reduction relates to expenditure on Pagodas, Palaces, Charitable Institutions, and Cutcherries, where such expenditnre may not have been necessary during the year, it can hardly be affirmed that a much larger sum than that which has been allotted could not have been usefully employed in works of irrigation and on communications beneficial to the country.

6. The attention of the Cochin Sirkar has repeatedly been drawn to the large balance of State Funds lying unemployed, a portion of which should be assigned to works of a useful and reproductive character.

7. It does not appear from the Resident's report what steps he has taken to urge this matter on the attention of the Cochin Sirkar, or what has been the effect of his representations.

8. The Resident is requested to submit a special report on this subject.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 21. Read the following letter from the Acting Sub-Collector of North Arcot, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vellore, 2nd November 1871, No. 121:—

With reference to the endorsement of Government, No. 1895, dated 29th September 1871, on the enclosed petition from Mohideen Bee, daughter of Emam Bee,* a Company's Dai, lately deceased, and granddaughter of the late Zijjee Hoossain Bee, who was a nurse to one of the late Princes of Mysore, praying that, in consideration of her relationship and the very needy circumstances in which she has been placed since the death of her mother Emam Bee, she may be granted a pensionary allowance for the maintenance of herself and family, I have the honour to state that petitioner's kinship appears to be correct as far as I can discover, partly from the records of the office, and partly from careful inquiries made at the Mahals, and she is in really needy circumstances.

* *Vide* letter, No. 79, 4th Jan. 1870.

2. The precedent quoted by the petitioner that Goolam Mahomed, a grandson of another nurse of the Mysore Princes, received a pension of Rupees 10 per mensem, after his grand mother's death, and that a moiety is now continued to Goolam Mahomed's widow, are statements borne out by the records.

Vide letter from Government of India, to Commissioner of Mysore, No. 528, dated 3rd April 1843.

Vide Ext. Mins. Cons., No. 73, dated 28th January 1858.

3. Under these circumstances, I would beg to recommend that Government will be pleased to grant the petitioner a monthly pension of Rupees 3 and Annas 8, to be payable from Two Lakh Fund, and to lapse absolutely at her death.

No. 22. To the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Fort St. George, 16th December 1871, No. 396.

I am directed to request the sanction of the Government of India for the grant of a charitable allowance of Rupees 3-8-0 per mensem to Mohideen Bee, a granddaughter of Zijjee Hoossain Bee, nurse of one of the sons of Tippoo Sultan.

2. The accompanying copy of a report from the Officer in charge of the Stipend Pay Office, Vellore, shows that this woman is in extremely needy circumstances, and that there is precedent for the admission of her claim. I am, therefore, to submit that Officer's recommendation for the favourable consideration of the Government of India.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 23. Read the following letter from the Acting Collector of South Canara, to the Chief Secretary to Governmant, Fort St. George, dated Mangalore, 30th November 1871, No. 1580:—

I have the honour to forward, for the information of Government, a copy of a letter received from the Secretary to the Governor of Goa, requesting my interference to prevent the funds of the Church of St. Joseph, of Pejawer, being transferred to the Propaganda, and of my reply thereto.

2. I have heard nothing of the contemplated transfer, and even should the congregation wish to join the Propaganda, I think it very improbable that the Bishop of Mangalore would give his consent.

3. As no breach of the peace is imminent, I have expressed my inability to interfere in the matter.

Translation of a letter from the General Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese Possessions in India, to the Most Illustrious Resident of the British Government at Mangalore, dated New Goa, 8th November 1871, No. 94.

The "Junta Governativa" of the Archbishopric of this State having requested this Government your intercession in order to avoid the funds of the Church of St. Joseph, of Pejawer, of the Portuguese Patronage in the District of Canara being carried and transferred to the jurisdiction of the "Propaganda," I beg in the name of His Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese Indies, to solicit your powerful intercession in the matter of this case to such an extent as is consistent with your authority in the assurance that the contrary of what is claimed is opposed to the "Concordat" made in 1857 between the Portuguese Government and the See of Rome and alters the *statu quo* therein provided for.

From the Acting Collector and Magistrate of South Canara, to the General Secretary to His Excellency the Governor-General of the Portuguese Possessions in India, dated Mangalore, 30th November 1871, No. 1579.

With reference to your letter of the 8th November 1871, No. 94, requesting my interference to prevent the funds of the Church of St. Joseph, of Pejawer, being transferred to the jurisdiction of the Propaganda, I have the honour to state that I have received no information that the transfer is contemplated; and that as any departure from the *statu quo* would apparently be a breach of the "Concordat," it does not seem likely that the Bishop of Mangalore would be a party to the transaction.

2. I believe that the congregation at Pejawer have claimed the property left by Rev. E. Barracho, lately deceased, as belonging to it, and not to the Priest, and have also asserted their right to appoint a manager of the property. Their claim has been upheld by the Civil Court at Mangalore, but an appeal against its decision is to be preferred to the High Court at Madras.

3. I regret that, in the event of the transfer being contemplated, I should not be able to interfere. I can only interpose to prevent a breach of the peace, and if such is imminent, I will take measures to prevent its occurrence. The Civil Courts alone have the power to forbid the transfer.

4. I have the honour, therefore, to suggest that, as the matter is still under litigation, the Junta Governativa of the Archbishopric should instruct their agents at Madras and Mangalore to represent their interests before the Civil Courts.

No. 24. ORDER THEREON, 16th December 1871, No. 397.

The Government approve of the course taken by the Collector of South Canara in the matter to which this correspondence refers.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS, *Chief Secretary.*

Nos. 25 and 26.— Cancelled.

Read the following papers :—

No. 27. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 29th September 1867.

I beg you will have the goodness to lay the accompanying address before His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at your earliest convenience.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 29th September 1867.

In submitting the enclosed copy of my reply to the District Collector's letter of date the 1st December 1866 acquainting me with the intention of Government to introduce municipal laws in the town of Cannanore, I beg most respectfully to inform your Excellency in Council that on the impression that my objection to the levying of municipal tax, conveyed in the above reply, was considered satisfactory, I refrained from making further representation on the subject, and now to my very great disappointment and regret Commissioners have been appointed to impose the above tax on my property and those of my Kudians, and I cannot, therefore, help entering my early protest against a measure fraught with disagreeable consequences to my house.

2. The levying of tax by Government on properties situated within the limits of my Karar land, the undisturbed possession and management whereof are guaranteed to my family by Treaty and the annual payment of a tribute of 15,000 Rupees on our islands and continental possession, is a direct violation of the Treaty of 1796, and it will undoubtedly dispose my tenants to resist the payment of the land-tax, to which we are justly entitled, in which case I shall be sorely incommoded in meeting the Government dues.

3. It would appear by the course hitherto pursued in this case that my acknowledged right and title to the exclusive possession and management of my Karar land is ignored, and that I am viewed in the light of an ordinary jenmi (landholder) whose property is subject to periodical assessment and taxed according to the increased or decreased yield of the land, whereas it is quite evident by the above Treaty that the kists payable by my house to the Sircar is a *bona fide* tribute, and, as such, it has neither suffered enhancement or reduction, as is the case with taxes in general, for the last seventy years, and there is nothing in the above Treaty to warrant my property being taxed at the will and pleasure of Government.

4. Your Excellency in Council will regret to hear that our income has been very much impaired by the withdrawal of the protection afforded by the Sircar to our Laccadive trade, and, to add to our pecuniary difficulties, the local authorities refuse to aid us in collecting quit-rents on houses and gardens built and planted on our Karar land within the cantonment ; and, though I am for the last eight years urging my claim to their authoritative interference, yet nothing has been done to bring the matter to an issue and prevent my tenants from disputing my proprietary right and defrauding me with impunity ; but this is not all, the slightest delay on my part in paying the Government kists is invariably visited with the degrading threats of attachment and distraint, and even interest was twice charged for such delay, which was afterwards remitted on application to higher authority.

5. Under the above circumstances, I beg your Excellency in Council will deign to uphold the integrity of the Treaty of 1796, which was scrupulously observed by the Honourable the East India Company, and exempt our Karar land from unprecedented taxation.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Cannanore, 17th December 1866.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant I have the honour to inform you that I have nothing to say against the introduction of sanitary measures in the town and environs of Cannanore, pro-

vided it will not interfere with the rights secured to my family by the annual payment of the tribute of 15,000 Rupees for our islands in the Laccadive group and our possession on the mainland.

2. The levying of a municipal tax within our Karar land is a direct violation of such rights; and it will not only tend to impair our revenue but also subject our tenants to a very great grievance, since they are poor and hardly able to meet the light tax payable to our house, and many of them are in arrears for the last five and six years.

3. I would, therefore, suggest the advisability of your directing the local authorities to compel them, by threats of fine and imprisonment, to which the Military authorities have recourse within the cantonment, to keep their houses and compounds clean and attend to other salutary measures for the improvement of the town.

No. 28. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 5th December 1867.

Permit me to request of you the favour of laying the accompanying address before His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at your earliest convenience.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 5th December 1867.

In submitting copies of the correspondence which has lately passed between myself and the Municipal Commissioners at this station, I beg most respectfully your Excellency in Council will be pleased to award kind and indulgent consideration to the subject-matter of my representation of date the 29th September last and deign to pass a favourable order thereon.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Cannanore, dated Cannanore, 21st September 1867.

In acknowledging the receipt of the form of the rental return dated 14th and forwarded by you on the 19th instant, I have the honour to inform you that I have this day posted an address to Government protesting against the levying of municipal tax within the limits of my Karar land, copy whereof is herewith submitted, and beg you will have the goodness to suspend enforcement of the Municipal Act within the town of Cannanore pending decision of Government on the subject.

From the President, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Cannanore, dated Calicut, 3rd October 1867, No. 2248.

Adverting to your letter of the 30th September 1867, I have the honour to observe that the previous representations of Sultan Ali Rajah were before Government when they ruled that the Municipal Act was to be introduced in the town of Cannanore and that their orders were explicit and must be acted on. The municipal demands must be made, and, if not met, enforced according to law.

Forwarded for the information of Sultan Ali Rajah with reference to letter dated 29th September 1867.

(By order.)

(Signed) ———

Honorary Secretary.

Notice of Demand.

To SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore.

Take notice that the Municipal Commissioners of Cannanore demand from you the sum of Rupees 19-8-0, due from you, as per margin, for the half-year which ended on the 31st October 1867, and that, if the sum due is not paid into the office of the Municipal Commissioners at Cannanore, or if sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum is not shown to the Municipal Commissioners, within seven days from service of this notice, a warrant of distress will be served for the recovery of the same with costs.

	RS.	A.	P.
One four-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses	9	0	0
Two horses	9	0	0
One pony under thirteen hands	1	8	0
Total...	19	8	0

CANNANORE,
26*th November* 1867.

(Signed) H. J. BEACH,
Vice-President.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Cannanore.

With reference to your Notice of Demand of the 26th instant I beg you will have the goodness to allow me time until the receipt of an answer from Government to my representation, dated 29th September 1867, protesting against the levying of municipal tax within the limits of my Karar land for which an yearly tribute of 15,000 Rupees is being paid.

No. 29. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 17th February 1868.

Permit my requesting the favour of your laying the enclosed address before His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at your earliest convenience.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 17th February 1868.

I took the liberty of addressing your Excellency in Council, through the Chief Secretary to Government, under dates the 29th September and 5th December last, enclosing copies of the letters to and from the Municipal authorities in Malabar, and praying that they may be prevented from encroaching on the rights and privileges secured to my family by the Treaty of 1796, but have not as yet been favoured with a reply; and now, to my very great astonishment and regret, the Municipal Commission have even ventured to tax the revenue of my islands, as will be seen by the enclosed documents; and, as this procedure is opposed to the principles of justice and reason, I beg most respectfully to submit the following circumstances for the favourable consideration and decision of your Excellency in Council:—

1*st.*—The Treaty of 1796, which was duly respected by the Honourable the East India Company for upwards of sixty years, invests my house with the exclusive possession and fiscal and general management of the Karar land, consequently the act of levying any tax without my consent on properties situated on such land is unjust and highly grieving to myself and family.

2*nd.*—The tenure by which we retain possession of a portion of our ancient domain will not admit of the tribute payable by us being raised above the original amount, and, if this cannot be virtually done, nothing can justify the encroachment complained of.

3*rd.*—The President of the Municipal Commission is fully aware that a portion of the produce of the islands is the only source of our revenue and which I cannot help converting into cash for the maintenance of our position and meeting the Government dues payable on our Laccadive trade in accordance with the first clause of the above Treaty, to which I most submissively beg to attract the particular attention of your Excellency in Council.

In conclusion, I beg your Excellency in Council will be pleased to uphold our rights and instruct the Municipal authorities at this station not to meddle with our Karar land.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Cannanore, dated Cannanore, 18th January 1868.

With reference to your printed notice of the 11th instant I deem it proper to inform you that I am no merchant but the representative of the Cannanore family and the actual Sovereign of the Laccadive group, and I pay, as per the Treaty of 1796, an annual tribute of 10,000 Rupees to Government on my island trade, in consideration whereof custom duties are not levied upon articles exported and imported to and from the islands, as will be proved on a reference to the Sea Customs authorities in Malabar.

2. Hoping you will see the justice of excluding me from a class to which I do not rightly belong.

From the President, to the Vice-President of the Municipal Commission, Cannanore, dated Wandur, 27th January 1868, No. 194-A.

Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, No. 68, I have the honour to observe that I think Sultan Ali Rajah's trade in Cannanore itself is certainly liable to municipal taxation. It would probably be more agreeable to him, and not objectionable in any way, if the demand is drawn out, and the bill served on, his principal Karyasten.

To Sultan Ali Rajah, with reference to his letter dated 18th January 1868.

Referred to the Collector of Malabar for his remarks.

FORT ST. GEORGE, (Signed) A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
10*th October* 1867. *Chief Secretary.*

No. 30. From the Magistrate of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Calicut, 9th March 1868, No. 30.

Adverting to the endorsement on a petition* from Sultan Ali Rajah of Cannanore to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council calling for my remarks, I have the honour to observe that, as I stated before,† I am quite unable to see that the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act in the town of Cannanore "is a direct violation of the Treaty of 1796" as affirmed by the Rajah. The agreement is before Government, and there is really little further to go upon in disposing of the question.

* Dated 29th September 1867.

† *Vide* Magistrate to Chief Secretary, dated 9th February 1867, No. 16, paragraph 19.

Vide Aitchison's Treaties, Vol. V, pages 395 and 396.

2. I may observe that Ali Rajah, as representing the house of Cannanore, is certainly not in the position of an ordinary proprietor in Malabar. To some extent, as regards his possessions on the mainland, but far more with regard to those of the Laccadive Islands that are under him, his position is a very extraordinary and anomalous one.

This state of things, as it seems to me, has arisen, and been allowed to continue, mainly, firstly, from the vagueness of the original agreement between the British

autnorities and the then representative of the Cannanore House, and secondly, from the isolated and distant situation of the islands, which renders the question of their administration a troublesome one.

These difficulties seem to have led the local authorities here, and their superiors at the Presidency, to prefer to allow the questions connected with the relations of the British Government and the house of Cannanore to smoulder on rather than to re-open the question of relationship from the beginning and conclude some new and definite arrangement.

3. The strongest argument, as it seems to me, against the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act in Cannanore is not brought forward in the petition. It is that the moturpha was not levied in the town by Government, and that Ali Rajah always has and now does levy cesses of a somewhat similar nature to those formerly raised elsewhere by the moturpha and now raised by the Towns' Improvement Act. But what Ali Rajah collects appears to me to partake so much more of the nature of landlord's rental than of taxation, that, though doubtless it makes the municipal assessments more felt by the dwellers in Ali Rajah's lands falling within municipal limits, it does not make either injustice or real hardship consequent on the demand of municipal taxes.

4. I beg to submit a *rough* memorandum from Mr. Logan, which, however, gives much information on the subject in general, and remarks on the introduction of the Municipal Act in particular. I do not agree with all the opinions expressed, but it does not seem to me necessary to discuss them further here.

5. If Government are desirous that the whole question of the relation of the Cannanore House with respect to Her Majesty's Government should be gone into I shall do my best to lay the matter before them. The question is no doubt an intricate one; but it is perhaps time that it should be taken up and the present anomalous state of affairs put an end to.

P. S.—A petition on the same subject from certain townspeople of Cannanore is submitted with this letter.

MEMORANDUM.

The Rajah's objections, as set forth in successive paragraphs of his petition to Government, against the introduction of the Towns' Improvement Act in Cannanore, it is evident, rest solely on the construction which may be put on the engagement or Treaty of 1796.

2. To understand the so-called Treaty aright it is necessary to consider the events that led to its being made. General Abercrombie, before proceeding, in 1791, with his army to Mysore to co-operate with Lord Cornwallis against Seringapatam, obtained the unconditional surrender of the fort of Cannanore. Under the Treaty with Tippoo Sultan of 1792 the Malabar provinces, including Cannanore, passed into the hands of the British. A joint Commission of Bombay and Bengal Officers was appointed for the settlement of the province, and they in 1793 proceeded to enter into engagements with the Rajahs of Malabar and with the Beebee of Cannanore among others. They were directed to inquire into the state of the country with a view to its future administration and revenue, and were permitted, with the concurrence of the Governor of Bombay, to make such arrangements as seemed necessary for the division of the province provisionally into revenue divisions and judicial jurisdictions, civil and criminal. In pursuance of these instructions they

organized a revenue and judicial system, and entered into arrangements with the Rajahs of Malabar. The *plan* adopted* was to allow the judicial powers of the Rajahs to decay, a consequence which was expected to result from the jurisdiction of the superior judicature introduced. On the 11th April 1793 (in paragraph 1 of the agreement, or so-called Treaty of 1796, the date is put down as 9th April) the Beebee gave to the Commissioners a Moochilika to the effect that she would pay to the Company a moiety of whatever was the produce of her country and the annual profit of her trade with the Laccadives, &c., and that she would engage to submit to the sequestration of the Laccadives and the appropriation of all the produce thereof if so ordered by the Governor-General in Council. (*Vide* No. LXXXIX. of Aitchison's Treaties). This was only a temporary measure pending the receipt of the orders of the Governor-General concerning an alleged mortgage to a rich Moplah merchant of Tellicherry of the Laccadives, a dependency of he Beebee's.

* *Vide* paragraph 386 of the Commissioners' report to the Governor-General.

3. This Moochilika seems to have been the basis of the subsequent agreement or so-called Treaty of 28th October 1796, executed at Cannanore by the Beebee in the presence of witnesses (No. XC. in Aitchison's Treaty), on which the Rajah now rests his objections to the introduction of the Act.

4. I have no papers with me bearing on the point as to the difference in the arrangements entered into with the Beebee of Cannanore and with the other Rajahs of Malabar ; but I believe that some apprehended difficulty in administering such an outlying possession as the Beebee's portion of the Laccadives led Government to put the Beebee's possessions on a different footing, as regards the collection of the public revenue, from those of the other Malabar Rajahs.

5. Under the agreement, the Beebee's possessions were put under the same administration judicially as the rest of Malabar, though no clause appears in it to that effect, because, I presume, the general regulations introduced provided for this—and hence it has arisen that, while the Rajah's right of jurisdiction within the Karar limits round about Cannanore has gradually become null and void by the recourse which has been had by the people to the established British Courts, his powers of civil and criminal administration in the Laccadive Islands continue unimpaired. The Rajah thus occupies a very peculiar and most anomalous position ; his judicial powers, derived from the authority his predecessors possessed at the time when the British occupied the country, remain unimpaired in one part of his territory, while in another part, owing to the gradual want of recourse that has been had to his jurisdiction, they have wholly ceased to exist. This appears to have been foreseen, and no doubt led to the reiteration in the concluding part of paragraph 1 of the agreement of 1796 to the effect that that Article did not do away with the Company's right to the Laccadives as set forth in the Moochilika of 1793, thus preserving, in case of necessity, the power which the Government has of sequestration and appropriation of the produce of the islands.

6. Under the 51st and 52nd Articles of the general regulations introduced by the Commissioners, all exactions of any of the articles levied by the ancient country Governments that were not then constituent articles of the public revenue are prohibited, all interior tolls and duties on merchandize are abolished, and a mode for enforcing these regulations is prescribed. The only articles mentioned in paragraph 1 of the agreement on account of which the Rajah retains the right of collecting the revenues are as follow—(1), houses, purams, &c., situated at and near Cannanore ; (2), his trade to the Laccadives ; and (3), his jenm property on the said islands. The Board of Revenue have interpreted the phrase "the Jummah on houses, purams, &c." as referring only to the payment to be made to Government by the Rajah ; I do not suppose that by this interpretation of the phrase the Board meant that the Rajah was to do what he liked in the way of raising taxes to meet the demand against him, for it is clear that the nature of the sources from which money for the payment of the demand is to be derived is indicated by the words used. Therefore, interpreting the words "houses, purams, &c." by the light of the 51st and 52nd Articles of the regulations referred to above, it seems to me that the sources from which the Beebee was authorized by the agreement to demand within her continental territory the payment of money to meet the Govern-

ment demands are taxes on houses, shops, trades, purams, or paramba lands generally, and, in fact, all taxes which were then levied by the Company's Government, customs perhaps alone excepted, as paragraph 2 of the agreement provides for the payment by the Beebee of the customs duties on all imports and exports, save upon coir from the Laccadives. It is to be particularly noticed that "&c." is introduced in paragraph 1 after the words "houses, purams," and it is to be remembered that the Beebee was, and the Rajah is, in great part owner (jenmi) of the lands within Karar limits, and it was probably thought unnecessary to particularize more clearly the source from which he might derive his revenue, because in his general powers he would be restrained by the regulations in force. But, however this may be, it is clear that the terms of the agreement give rise to great uncertainties and are open to construction in various ways.

7. From the information I have been able to gather the present sources of the Rajah's income in Cannanore are as follow :—

1.—Taxes on houses and shops.
2.— Do. on boats and nets.
3.—Kadavu Nigudi or Nilavarum and Puchamin.
4.—Patam on parambas.
5.— Do. on rice lands.

besides house and shop rents of premises, of which he is the owner.

8. Nos. 4 and 5 need no remark as the Rajah is simply the jenmi of the parambas and paddy lands, and collects palam like any other jenmi in Malabar, with this exception that the parambas and lands are enjoyed free of other revenue than such part of the Rajah's gross payment as may be their equivalent.

Vide paragraph 10 of the Commissioners' report.

9. Nos. 1 and 2 seem to me to be relics of the old *moturpha tax,* such as it existed at the time when the country came under British rule.

NOTE.—As landlord of the sea-beach the Rajah is perhaps entitled to make these collections, and they should not be viewed as a public tax.

10. The Kadavu Nigudi is a sort of import duty or seigniorage on various articles, collected in money or in kind, for permission to use the sea-beach where the articles are landed ; the following are some of the rates :—

1.	Bamboo mats	1 per 100.
2.	Ola do.	1 ,, ,,
3.	Cadjans	1 ,, ,,
4.	Writing olas	1 ,, ,,
5.	Plantains	A bunch per Boat.
6.	Pots, &c.	1 per 100.
7.	Bamboos	½ to 1 Rupee per boat.
8.	Tiles	½ Rupee ,,

NOTE.—This tax was evidently meant to catch those who do not pay taxes for their boats and nets, *i.e.*, fishermen who do not live in Cannanore and who yet bring their fish there for sale ; as such it may be viewed as part of the moturpha-tax alluded to in paragraph 9.

11. The Puchamin, or fish for the Palace cats, is collected on all boats which do not pay a tax in the most arbitrary way by a contractor who takes from the boats, as they land, a small quantity of fish up to 2 Annas' worth, or a small payment in coin. This and the Kadavu Nigudi are given annually on contract.

12. In addition to the above, the Rajah until lately collected twenty per cent. on all sales of houses, &c., between individuals in his limits; this seems to correspond with the old *patharum* paid to the Rajahs of Malabar on the occasion of sales of lands; but the payment of this does never appear to have been insisted on probably because it was contrary to regulation, and it is now, I believe, paid only by those who wish to gain the Rajah's favour.

13. If I have clearly made out my view of the Rajah's position, it will be seen that he retains the powers possessed by the Beebees when the country was acquired by the British only to this extent, that (1), judicially in the Laccadives he is supreme, because his authority there has

never been usurped by the British Courts of law, and in Cannanore he no longer retains a vestige of his power because the people have universally had recourse to the British Courts; (2), financially he is in the same position as the Beebee who executed the agreement, that is to say, he may collect any or all of the taxes which were, at the time of the execution of the agreement, levied by the Company's Government.

14. I can find nothing in the agreement itself or the construction which I have put upon it guaranteeing to the Beebee and her successors exclusive possession and management of the Karar land as against Legislative Acts, nor can I see that the levying of taxes under a Municipal Act is a "direct violation of the Treaty of 1796."

15. But that the moturpha-tax, such as it was when the agreement was made, is still collected by the Rajah, there has, I think, been enough said to show, and, if further argument is required, it is only necessary to point to the admitted and well-known fact, viz., that the moturpha-tax was never collected within the Karar limits.

This is the only argument I think thatbears any weight,; but I believe the levies of the Rajah are almost, if not altogether, rental to this landlord for the ground the houses are on, that occupied by the gardens, &c. The fees from fishermen, those for Palace cats' food, &c., are I believe quite insignificant.
That the townsfolk pay rental to the Rajah is no reason they should not pay municipal taxation. I see no reason why they should not have paid moturpha, and that they did not is no sufficient one that they should not pay to the municipality.
G. A. B.

16. Of course, the sources of the Rajah's income from which he derives the money he pays to Government have nothing to do with municipal taxation, and, of course, an Act, which by its provisions is clearly capable of being extended to Cannanore, may legally, as it has done, introduce municipal taxation; but the fact remains that a large amount is now collected from the owners of houses and shops which are also assessed under the Towns' Improvement Act. They and the men who pay the moturpha taxes levied by the Rajah will thus have to pay proportionally more than is paid by the other subjects of Government who have been relieved of this taxation, and I continue to be of the opinion expressed in my letter of 3rd December 1866, No. 126, that it is unfair to impose on them double taxes. I may mention that the right of the Rajah to levy house-tax in his part of the cantonment was decided in his favour in the case Adee Rajah Beebee *v.* Karsoji and another.

17. There is, as I have, in my letter above mentioned, before said, no town in Malabar or in the Presidency in which vigorous municipal action is more required than in Cannanore. When cholera breaks out it invariably more than decimates the population; the streets are so confined that in some it is impossible to ride on horseback, and the drains and gutters, from being taken through private premises, become the repositories of filth almost inconceivable, and removed from the sight of the authorities.

18. The remedy for all this can only, I conceive, with justice to all parties, be sought in a fresh agreement with the Rajah abolishing the miscellaneous taxes he now collects and remitting to an equivalent degree the payment now made by him to Government.

TELLICHERRY, (Signed) W. LOGAN.
16*th January* 1868.

To

G. A. BALLARD, Esq.,
Collector of Malabar and Calicut.

RESPECTED SIR,

We, the undersigned, in conjunction with others, beg to enclose an address to His Excellency the Governor in Council of Madras and most humbly beg that you will be pleased to forward the same and obtain redress to our prayers therein conveyed.

We beg to remain, &c.,

(Signed) NADOOVOOLAGATHA COOTY AMOO COOTY.
(,,) POODIAPGORAIL COONJOOTHAN COOTY.
CANNANORE, (,,) AHYUTANTY COONJEE AMSEE.
10*th October* 1867. (,,) NADOOVA ATAGATH ABDOOL KADER.

To

THE RIGHT HON. FRANCIS *LORD* NAPIER, K.C.B.,

GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

Fort St. George.

The humble Petition of the undersigned principal merchants, inhabitants of the town of Cannanore, Cherikal Taluq, North Malabar.

MOST HUMBLY AND RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,

That, referring to Government Proclamation of the 14th September 1867 directing all the inhabitants of Cannanore, both in the cantonment and the town, to present a statement before the Municipal Commissioners' office showing the description of all houses, buildings, erections, &c., belonging to them and appertaining to the Municipality of Cannanore by Section 40 of Act X. of 1865, with names of the respective owners and claimants thereof, petitioners beg to represent their grievances, soliciting a redress.

1. That petitioners are inhabitants of that portion of Cannanore which lies within the precincts of Arrakel, the possession of the Adee Rajah Beebee of Cannanore, and live in houses erected therein by their ancestors at their individual costs, and do in consequence pay the assessed rate of tax to the Arrakel by virtue of the Treaty entered into with the British Government. The Adee Rajah Beebee has been kind enough to exempt such as are in unaffordable circumstances from taxation, and petitioners beg to suggest a reference to the records of the Arrakel to this point.

2. That some time ago, when the income-tax had been assessed on merchandize, &c. (Act No. XXXII. of 1860), the Government tax on all houses, buildings, erections, &c., in all districts has abolished, whereas the tax is still collected from within the town of Cannanore under the precincts of the Adee Rajah Beebee of Cannanore.

3. That, in consequence of the buildings were erected by their ancestors for the purpose of family abode in the town of Cannanore not being derived any rent or benefit, but their successors occupy them, and some of those buildings are in a dilapidated state for want of means to keep up in repairs, and from being ruined by rain, such is their impossibility and distress, while plunged under such difficulties, to be subjected for the newly-established taxation is a matter of very deep regret.

4. That petitioners had on the 28th September presented a petition to the Municipal Commissioners soliciting a redress hereto, and when on the 30th they presented themselves (some of them) they were told that the Act cannot but be put into force as it was a Government order, but were, however, promised that their petition will be forwarded to the Collector of Malabar; petitioners, nevertheless, have not as yet received redress to their grievances.

5. Petitioners further beg leave to represent that they do not get any rent for the buildings belonging to them, as some of the principal inhabitants of the town used to get by letting out houses erected at their cost to Military Officers, &c.

6. Under the above circumstances, petitioners most humbly beg that your Excellency will deign most condescendingly that paragraph 3 of this petition will receive kind consideration, and that redress be granted to poor petitioners by liberating from paying the double rate of taxation.

For which act of justice and mercy petitioners shall, as in duty bound, ever pray.

CANANNORE, 10*th October* 1867.

(Signed) NADOOVOOLAGATH COOTY AMOO COOTY,
and 331 others.

No. 31.

MADRAS, 14*th April* 1868.

MY DEAR BALLARD,

I am directed to inform you that the Government have had under their consideration the correspondence regarding Sultan Ali Rajah's claim to be exempted

from the payment of taxes under the Towns' Improvement Act for himself and for those who reside on his Karar lands.

2. Although the Government cannot admit the Rajah's pretension to be exempted from all taxation under the agreement of 1796, yet they consider that it would be a hardship to impose municipal taxation on persons residing on the Karar lands from whom the Rajah seems by a prescriptive right entitled to receive a sort of moturpha tax.

3. The simplest and most equitable arrangement would seem to be to come to a compromise with the Rajah and to enter into a fresh agreement with him under which the Government would make a reduction from the sum of 15,000 Rupees which he now pays to the State, equivalent to the amount he realizes from the petty taxes levied by him.

4. The Rajah's rights to local taxation being thus extinguished, there would be no hardship in applying the provisions of the Towns' Improvement Act to a portion of Cannanore, where such an enactment is very necessary.

5. I am, therefore, desired to request that you will put yourself in communication with Sultan Ali Rajah and ascertain from him upon what terms he is disposed to relinquish his right of taxation.

6. Upon your reporting to Government what reduction in his payments to Government would be reasonable and would be acceptable to the Rajah, the Government will furnish you with the formal instructions necessary to conclude the agreement.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) R. S. ELLIS.

No. 32. TELEGRAM from SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 24th October 1868.

As regards my Divi Island and other affairs I am in communication with the Collector of Malabar, and, while awaiting for the result, my Divi Island subjects have availed themselves of bringing coirs, &c., from the islands and disposing of them at Calicut, and are still availing of bringing more and disposing them in the same manner. Under such circumstances, I have reason to anticipate dreadful loss this year. I therefore pray that, pending the result of my communication with the Collector, immediate orders may be passed to the Collector to stop my Divi subjects from bringing more coirs, &c., from the island for sale at Calicut.

No. 2416.

Referred to the Collector of Malabar for early report.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
30th October 1868.

(Signed) C. G. WALKER,
Under Secy. to Govt.

No. 32-A. From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Calicut, 2nd November 1868, No. 154.

Adverting to the Under Secretary's endorsement of the 30th ultimo on a telegram from Sultan Ali Rajah of Cannanore complaining that the Laccadive islanders are carrying coir, &c., to Calicut and selling it there, I have the honour to refer to the correspondence noted,* by which it will be

* Collector to Chief Secretary to Government, dated 9th February 1865, No. 22-A.
G. O. dated 9th May 1865, No. 128.
" " 13th July " " 186.
" " 26th Nov. 1866, " 267.

seen that the question is no new one. It has already been several times before Government. Ali Rajah has been informed that the Sea Custom establishment cannot interfere and are not entertained to guard his monopoly.

2. He studiously holds back from coming to any arrangement on the several questions pending with regard to his anomalous position. Until some definite agreement is come to he must make his own arrangements for guarding the monopoly, which has undoubtedly long been enjoyed by the family, but which of late years especially seems to be a perpetual source of dispute and annoyance.

No. 33. CALICUT, 15*th December* 1868.

MY DEAR ELLIS,

On Saturday last I wrote to you regarding Sultan Ali Rajah and the Laccadives.

2. I did not intend to have written to him before I heard from you, but I have an urgent reminder from him to-day begging an answer to his letter of the 7th instant, so I enclose copies of it and of my reply just despatched.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) G. A. BALLARD.

No. 34. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 26th January 1869.

I beg you will have the goodness to lay the enclosed address before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at your earliest convenience.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 26th January 1869.

I beg most respectfully to submit true copies of the correspondence which has lately passed between me and the Collector of Malabar in the hope that your Excellency in Council will be pleased to award to my case your very best and most indulgent consideration.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Cannanore, 7th December 1868.

I have been duly favoured with your reply of the 2nd instant to my letters of dates the 16th and 30th ultimo, and, pursuant to the instruction it conveys, I have particularized to your Sheristadar the assistance which my family have reason to expect from a just and liberal Government.

2. I am not aware of any complaint having been preferred to you by the islanders against my Agents and measures, and all I have to say on the subject is that such complaints were, in the time of your predecessors, referred to me for explanation, and they were upon inquiry found to contain much that was false and vexatious.

3. Although it does not appear by the reports forwarded by my Divi Karyastens that any violence had been committed by my subjects, yet it is evident that treasonable acts, which in the British territories would subject the offenders to capital punishment, had been resorted to and my authority set at defiance. Under such circumstances, I cannot help sending Commissioners vested with full powers to put down anarchy and insubordination, and trust you will kindly assist me (when everything is ready) with a small Police force, consisting of a Deputy Constable and six Policemen, charging their pay and batta to my account.

4. Reverting to the subject of my Divi trade, in the profit whereof Government has also a direct share, I crave permission to state that the above trade is fully recognized by the Treaty of 1796, and the Government Order of 1852 for the withdrawal of the protection afforded to it for upwards of sixty years was not enforced during the time the islands were under sequestration, consequently it had remained a dead letter for more than six years, and I beg you will deign to make the above circumstance a matter of reference to Government.

5. Independent of the above the management of the islands, which had been ceded by my house to Government, is still carried on on the principle introduced by my ancestors, but with this difference, the prices of coir and other articles in Ameni are being paid on a more liberal scale—a liberality we cannot unfortunately imitate as we have to pay an annual tribute of 10,000 Rupees.

6. As a preliminary step towards assisting my family on this occasion I furthermore beg you will have the goodness to issue out orders to all the Superintendents of Sea Customs in Malabar and Canara directing them to regard all unprinted and unstamped port clearances coming from the Laccadive group as spurious from the 1st proximo.

Requesting the favour of an early reply.

From G. A. BALLARD, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, dated Calicut, 15th December 1868.

Adverting to your letter of the 7th instant I beg to observe that I hoped to have had a more definite expression of your views than you communicated to my Sheristadar ; but I am taking steps which I hope may lead to an arrangement that will be as satisfactory to all parties as the nature of the case will admit.

2. I must observe that I do not understand the third paragraph of your letter under reply. It is so vague in its terms that I cannot comply with your request to send Constables to the islands at present. If my interference as Magistrate is necessary to preserve the peace, I request you will fully and distinctly lay the facts before me with the names of individuals concerned, and I will then take such measures as I may find necessary.

3. I do not think the administration of the islands at present satisfactory. I must state frankly that I think the administration should either be taken over directly by Her Majesty's Government, or that a definite arrangement should be made with you to regulate some of the leading principles on which it is to be conducted henceforth. I should be glad if you would consider the matter in a liberal manner, and should give your remarks my best attention.

4. If some definite arrangements are made, I am, after much consideration, prepared to advocate that the coir monopoly be recognized, for the present at any rate, and that a system of port clearances should be introduced which would almost entirely, if not entirely, prevent any evasions that may now be practised.

But this arrangement must be made as part of the more general arrangement above alluded to, and I am not prepared to issue any new orders on this part of the subject separately.

5. Another portion of the subject is that relating to the Cannanore Karar lands. You appear to have collected certain cesses of the nature of a moturpha-tax for long. Whether these have been levied in continuation of a former sovereign right or as extraordinary landlord's dues it is unnecessary to discuss here, for it cannot make much difference to the payers.

But, as I before informed you, if you are prepared to waive any prescriptive right to make demands of this nature on the mainland, the Government are prepared to make a liberal allowance from your annual peishcush for the loss of such like collections.

6. You would certainly lose nothing in dignity of position by having the confusion and uncertainty that now attends your relations with the town of Canna-

nore and the islands set at rest by definite arrangements. It must be as unsatisfactory to you as it is to the officers of Her Majesty's Government to have the cmplaints and annoyances that have been chronic for the last quarter of a century on almost all questions connected with your family and its position continued. Things seem going from bad to worse by your own showing, and unless some arrangements are speedily made I fear your family will suffer.

I do therefore hope you will prepare yourself (instead of obstinately clinging to untenable claims) to consider what mutual concessions may be made by Government and you to place your family in a certain honourable and prosperous position.

I beg you will give this full consideration, and shall be glad to hear from you when you have done, or to receive a duly instructed agent.

No. 34-A. From the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 28th July 1869, No. 2705.

I have the honour to transmit extract from a report by Surgeon-Major Blacklock, Garrison and Port Surgeon of Cannanore, upon the sanitary condition of that port.

2. The report was submitted under the provisions of the Proceedings and Order of Government No. 676, dated 20th May, by misconception for a monthly report called for; but it contains so graphic a picture of the insanitary condition of a town in close proximity to a large military station that I have thought it my duty to lay it before Government.

Extract of Report on the Port of Cannanore for 1868-69, by Surgeon-Major A. Blacklock, Garrison Surgeon, Cannanore.

The town of Cannanore, to those who view it from the beach or pass through its principal streets, appears to be a tolerably clean place, especially when it is remembered that the Municipal Commission has no control over it. But in reply to some questions I addressed to T. Ramoney, Esq., Sub-Magistrate of Cannanore, whose office is on the beach, I was favoured with the following remarks:—

"When the Municipal Act was first enforced this town was included within the municipal boundaries; but afterwards, on account of the objections raised by the Sultan Ali Rajah, the Government have suspended operation of the Act within the Rajah's Karar limits, *i.e.*, the town and a portion of the cantonment. The matter is, I believe, still under consideration before Government.

"As to the cleanliness or sanitary conditions of the town, I am sorry to say it is in the worst possible state, and would add that this town should be the first one in which the Municipal Act or any other sanitary arrangements should be carried out.

"There are no public latrines in the town, except one range of latrine with few rooms in a corner, which the Rajah has lately erected; but no scavengers are employed to remove the dirt."

2. I made a minute inspection of the most confined and intricate localities of the town by taking with me the Inspector of Police and a Constable of the station as guides. I found the entire town, with the exception of the broadest of the streets, much more filthy than I had ever supposed any town could be.

3. *Latrines.*—Close to the Rajah's Palace near the beach are two old houses and a blind-alley about thirty feet in length, which are used by boatmen as latrines. They are in a most filthy state, never having been cleaned at any time: close to these places the beach is, from the

same cause, in a very nasty state; but, as the sea washes very nearly up to these sites, the greater part of the beach is very clean.

4. Near the fish-market is a small latrine in fair condition, because it has a deep drain, leading to the sea, sixty yards off, and the storm-water had recently flushed it thoroughly.

5. Close to a large tank, and parallel to one of its sides near the Rajah's great mosque, the Jainott Mosque, as it is called, is a narrow line of building recently erected as a latrine, and divided into twenty-two cells or compartments, each capable of accommodating one individual at a time. Thirteen of these compartments have good doors with a grating for light, and a good bolt inside. There is a hole in the floor of each, and the hole passes about a yard down to a wide drain. The fæces accumulate in the dry drain during the hot weather; and, when the rains begin, the storm-water from part of the town sweeps through this drain and bears the filth straight to the large adjacent paddy-fields, where it quickly disappears. There is a toty employed at this place to keep floors and walls clean. They were beautifully clean when I examined them. The toty gets 2 Rupees a month for pay. This long latrine is handsomely built and well roofed, and is in every respect the most perfect building of the kind I have yet seen. It requires only a constant stream of water under it to be a first-rate convenience.

6. Every house has its private latrine; but that is merely a hole or pit in the floor, with a kind of sentry-box built over it. Some of these latrines project over nullahs, which must thus be made most offensive in the dry season, especially as narrow roads border these nullahs and passengers are many. The back of every house in the place, so far as I saw it, gives out a most unbearable stench; many of the compounds have merely uncovered pits screened from view by bamboo or cocoa-matting.

7. *Tanks.*—The tanks are numerous. They are always near mosques; all are of masonry. Some are rather large; one close to the Rajah's Palace is fifty yards square. All contain very filthy, deep green water.

8. The wells are numerous. Being all through the laterite down to, or nearly down to, the friable clay of this place, their water must be nearly all from surface soakage and, of course, very impure.

9. *Graveyards.*—In former years every one of the numerous Pullees, or Moplah mosques, had a graveyard close to it as well as a tank. All are now closed, except one which is behind the Rajah's Palace. This yard, or rather field, is, so far as I can estimate, 500 yards in length by 200 in breadth. It is strongly walled in, and has a good strong gateway. The level of the whole field is about four feet higher than the ground outside the walls. The elevation is owing partly to the site being a large sand deposit, partly to the very numerous interments.

10. The graveyards and latrines in this crowded, ill-conditioned town must pollute every well and tank all the year; but during and after the rains the water everywhere must be full of filth.

11. *Ventilation of town.*—There is no ventilation in the town. There are only two streets wide enough for country carts; one of these streets runs parallel to the coast line, the other crosses it in the middle at right angles, thus running from the sea on the west to opposite the old Garrison Hospital on the Tellicherry road to the east. All the other streets are mere lanes. In most of them two people pass each other with difficulty. Many are so narrow that only one person can get through at a time. The air in those narrow lanes is very fetid.

12. *Health of the people.*—Notwithstanding all this constant wholesale poisoning of air and water the people look strong and healthy. A large part of the population is thriving on the profits of steady industry, and is well fed. Few poor are to be seen; but many come morning and evening from the suburbs to the vicinity of the Rajah's Palace for a dole of rice conjee.

13. During the year 1868-69 the people of the town of Cannanore have been healthy and have been quite free from epidemic disease.

14. *Sanitary improvements much needed.*—The Municipal Act if in operation in the town of Cannanore would be almost inoperative for any good, as the Sultan Ali Rajah could at any moment be obstructive, and he would be all the more likely to oppose improvement as the changes

required to ensure sanitation would be unusually extensive and would necessarily almost remodel the whole place. Roads for conveyances would have to be opened from east to west and north to south, and numerous small roads will have to be much widened. Scavengers' carts could then be brought into use. Old latrines could be closed and better latrines built, and never allowed to taint the soil. If further deterioration of the town were stopped, the porous soil and wells would be washed clean in the course of a few rainy seasons and the place would become comparatively wholesome. But property is very valuable in this town, and much levelling and cleaning at a time would be not only costly but would very likely bring on an epidemic of some serious disease, as cholera, by stirring up and setting afloat the old impurities. Still something must be done, however gradually, or there will be a terrible outbreak of disease some day. The Moplahs are keenly alive to their own interests as traders, and I understand that the Sultan is also fond of mercantile pursuits. If some of their wealthy men could only be made to see that trade would be sure to increase were Cannanore well opened out and made healthy and inviting to strangers, pressure for good would soon be put upon the Sultan; otherwise the British authorities will have to nsist on the purification of the town, to prevent it occasioning disease in the adjacent cantonment.

* * *

No. 34-B. MADRAS, 21*st August* 1869.

MY DEAR MR. WEBSTER,

I beg to enclose a report (to be returned) on the sanitary condition of Cannanore, and, with reference thereto, to request that you will take an early opportunity of visiting Cannanore and holding personal communication with Sultan Ali Rajah. You will find from the recent records in your office that the question of introducing the Towns' Improvement Act into the Karar limits was mooted by Ballard. There was the difficulty that within the Karar limits Sultan Ali Rajah has the prescriptive right of levying petty taxes, something of the nature of moturpha, and that it would be oppressive to the inhabitants to make them pay a municipal tax in addition. Ballard was then instructed (April 14th, 1868, demi-official) to try and negotiate with Sultan Ali Rajah for the abolition of the levy of the petty taxes, a handsome deduction from his peishcush being made as compensation. He could not be brought by Ballard to listen to this; he offered to make all the necessary sanitary improvements in the Karar limits, but thought that his dignity would be compromised by renouncing the levy of these taxes. At the same time he was very anxious that we should assist him in respect of his coir monoply. We have so far met him on this question by ordering Mr. Logan to go and look up the islanders and to devise some means by which the Rajah's interests shall be secured and at the same time provide for the protection of the islanders from extortion. I allude to the G. O., 3rd June 1869, No. 193. It is possible that Sultan Ali Rajah may be now disposed to be reasonable about the taxes in the Karar limits, and I am to request you to resume the negotiation on this subject with him. The Government are disposed to deal very liberally with him in compensating him by a reduction in his peishcush; but they are determined to introduce the Municipal Act within the Karar limits and to abolish the petty taxes. If it can be done amicably and by negotiation, so much the better; but you will impress on the Rajah that the Government are quite determined, and that if he refuses to come to an arrangement the Government will take the requisite steps, by legislation if necessary, to abolish his right to levy these dues. It is no use attempting to accept any offer on the part

of Sultan Ali Rajah to carry out the improvements required within the Karar limits: he would promise, and nothing permanent would be done.

You might point out how greatly he will benefit by the regulation of his coir monopoly, and that it is only reasonable that he should comply with the wishes of Government in respect of his right to levy taxes, when the Government are willing to compensate him liberally in money for what it is for the public good that he should relinquish. The Government attach much importance to the settlement of this question, and I shall be very glad to hear from you soon on this subject.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS.

No. 34-C. CALICUT, 20*th September* 1869.

MY DEAR MR. ELLIS,

As requested in your demi-official of the 21st August I have had an interview with Sultan Ali Rajah of Cannanore, but I am sorry to say without success. I told him that the Government wished to introduce the Municipal Act within the Karar limits, but that before doing so they desired that he should forego the petty taxes paid by the inhabitants; that Government were willing to give him ample compensation by a reduction in his peishcush. I pointed out to him that Government were anxious to assist him in his coir monopoly and were sending Mr. Logan to the islands to ascertain how his interests could best be secured, paying due regard at the same time to the welfare of the islanders, and that, therefore, Government hoped that he would now meet them half way and carry out their wishes by giving up the taxes. He said that he did not care about the loss of money, but that his dignity would be compromised by the abolition of the taxes "secured to him by Treaty." I declined to enter into the origin of the levy of the taxes, and told him that his dignity and interests would be best secured by his giving up the taxes of his own accord. He gave the same answer, and promised to carry out any works of conservancy Government might wish, and that for that purpose he would appoint a Commission under the presidency of a European, he being Vice-President. I told him that Government would not agree to this proposal, and that although I would, as he requested, report his offer, I was sure it would not be accepted; that Government were determined to introduce the Municipal Act, but that as a preliminary they insisted on the abolition of the petty taxes, and that if he would not agree to give them up they would be taken from him by legislation. I strongly advised him, therefore, to relinquish them without necessitating further action on the part of Government. As Ali Rajah appeared during the interview determined to abide by his former answers, I asked him to think over the matter and to let me know next day whether he would meet the wishes of Government. I enclose a copy of his answer, in which he refers me to his former letters to Government and the Collector (copies enclosed).

Ali Rajah is badly advised by the people about him, and I think it will be perfectly useless attempting to bring him to terms at present. It appears to me that he thinks he can put pressure on Government by declining to do anything in the matter of the taxes until we have put his coir monopoly on a satisfactory footing,

and that by holding out he will obtain better terms than he would get were he now to give them up. Towards the close of the interview he asked me why Mr. Logan was going to the islands. I told him that as Government were desirous of helping him they wished, before passing orders on the subject, to be correctly informed of the nature of the administration which has prevailed there for the last few years and in what respects it requires amendment, and to obtain a correct knowledge of the manner in which the monopoly is worked. The only way by which we have any chance of bringing Sultan Ali to terms is by Government declining to enter into the subject of his coir monopoly until the petty taxes are given up, and to make any action on our part dependent on their relinquishment. If the introduction of the Municipal Act were not so urgently required we might wait for Mr. Logan's report and for the settlement of the terms on which the monopoly is to be administered for the future, and we might then decline to sanction the arrangement until Sultan Ali gave up the taxes. If the introduction of the Act could be postponed, this would be the best plan, for it is very necessary that the islands should be visited and the state of the administration and inhabitants reported on. At present Government cannot make any promises as to the manner in which they will help Sultan Ali.

The propriety of making the regulation of his coir monopoly dependent on his relinquishing the taxes is at best very doubtful, for if we should in justice help him in the former we are bound to do so whether he gives up the taxes or not. If, therefore, Government determine to separate the two questions, the petty taxes must be abolished by legislation, for Ali Rajah will not voluntarily relinquish them. I return Dr. Blacklock's report on the state of the town within Karar limits. I have taken a copy, and will see if the people cannot be induced to carry out some of the measures recommended. The larger measures of sanitation must be carried out by a Municipal Commission; but if Government approve I will proceed to Cannanore and, in concert with Dr. Blacklock, will draw up a scheme for the improvement of the town, and will then call on Ali Rajah to carry it out. From what I hear of the man, I doubt even if he had the will that he has the means to do so.

Believe me, &c.,

(Signed) A. McC. WEBSTER.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Cannanore, 12th September 1869.

With reference to your yesterday's *vivâ voce* communication I have the honour to inform you that when the necessity of enforcing the Municipal Act within the Karar limits was mooted by Mr. Ballard I wrote to the Madras Government on the 17th February 1868, and subsequently to your predecessor under dates the 3rd June and 29th December 1868, and beyond what I had stated in the above documents, to which I beg to refer you, I have nothing to add thereto at present.

I have organized a retinue of sixty individuals to accompany me to the islands, most part of whom will be sent by the first odee leaving this port, and my personal attendants will consist of six first class passengers and sixteen second class passengers.

The following are the islands I mean to visit in succession—(1st), Agatti ; (2nd), Kavaratti; (3rd), Androme ; (4th), Kalpeni; and (5th), Minicoy.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Cannanore, 3rd June 1868.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st April, and to state, for the information of Government, that I cannot think of betraying the interest of my family by consenting to the violation of the Treaty of 1796, under which we have, for the last seventy years, enjoyed protection to our island trade and immunity from extraneous taxation; and, though my pretension to the above immunity is now ignored, the same was recognized and respected by the Honourable the East India Company, and subsequently by the Queen's Government.

2. I do not object to the improvement of the town, which can be easily effected, through my agency, by other means than the encroachment on the rights and privileges conceded to my house; and, though some consideration has been given to the loss consequent upon the introduction of the municipal tax within the Karar limits, yet none whatever has been awarded to my reiterated application for the restoration of the time-honoured protection to our trade, the withdrawal whereof has not only impaired our finances to the extent of nearly two lakhs of Rupees, but it compels us to contract ruinous debts for discharging the amount of the tribute payable on the above trade, and which is being most rigorously exacted by the local authorities.

3. Under the above circumstances, I cannot help adding that if justice is a paramount object with the Government it will neither refuse to protect, as heretofore, our interest in the islands, nor seek to destroy the faint shadow of our former grandeur, secured to us by the last Treaty; but if it is clearly to be understood that "Might is right," I have no other alternative but to yield to the destiny of my house, and crouch beneath the rod of power as becomes a loyal subject.

Requesting the favour of your recommending my hard case for the favourable consideration of Government.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Cannanore, 29th December 1868.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, and to observe that nothing short of the protection afforded to my trade with the islanders from 1796 up to 1852 can tend to remove the evils which seriously affect the interest and welfare of my family, and now that you ingeniously admit our right to a coir monopoly, it is but fair that such protection should be forthwith restored and the port clearance system recognized; and I, in my turn, am prepared to adopt any measure, consistent with our royal prerogatives, which you or the Government may be pleased to suggest for the better administration of my islands.

2. There is nothing in the third paragraph of my letter of the 7th instant to warrant the inference that I had ventured to claim your magisterial interference in a matter at issue between me and my subjects. I merely applied for a Deputy Constable and a few Policemen to serve as an imposing escort to the Commissioners I intend sending to the islands and witness the justice of my administration, that the islanders may not, as is their wont, misrepresent facts and stun the ears of the British authorities with false and vexatious complaints, and it is not unusual with friendly Governments to seek and obtain reciprocal assistance on critical occasions, and, as I have a greater claim to such aid in consequence of my house being for the last seventy-two years under British protectorate, I beg that the above application may be entertained.

3. You are right in observing that "the affairs of the islands are going from bad to worse," and that "complaints and annoyance have been chronic for the last quarter of a century," but are certainly wrong in ascribing the same to mismanagement. It will be found upon inquiry that up to the date on which the Laccadives were visited by the Sircar people the islanders were loyal and contented and free from the vices peculiar to their brethren on the Continent; but evil communication had since changed their nature, and they have learned to murmur against my rule, contemn my authority, and defraud my house of its revenue, which now forms the pinguitude of certain Calicut merchants and their interested abettors. In former times complaints against my officers and measures were not so rife as they are now, and that because I was allowed a fair opportunity of

meeting and refuting them, and should Her Britannic Majesty's officers condescend to adopt a similar course it will materially tend to put a stop to such annoyance.

4. If my rule is, as has been unjustly represented, oppressive and opposed to industry and progress, the Minicoy islanders, whose numerical strength gives them a preponderance over the other islanders, had equal reason to join their neighbours in their present opposition; but they are orderly and submissive, and, at the sequestration of the Laccadives by Government in 1855, they poured out their loyalty and devotion to my family in a series of pathetic representations, as will be seen by the enclosures Nos. 1 and 2. The party who is now spewing the filth of misrepresentation must not be confounded with the generality of their countrymen, who are loyal and submissive as ever; but the former is a body of seamen by whom the latter are oppressed.

5. Your views as regards mutual concessions are just and liberal; but in the meantime permit me to observe that no native Prince has made more concessions to the British Government than the Cannanore family. Under the Ægis of a binding Treaty, which invests us with the exclusive management of the Karar land, our family had consented to the levying of custom duties and the introduction of the salt, tobacco, and arrack monopolies. A very large tract of rice-land under cultivation was gratuitously given up for the making of a cantonment. High roads for the convenience of troops were permitted to be carried out through the centre of the Karar land. The islands of Ameni were ceded in order to oblige the Sircar, and lately fourteen highly productive cocoanut topes, worth 15,000 Rupees, were surrendered for the formation of Christian cemeteries, and if all these are not considered as liberal concessions whereby our land and finances had been considerably abridged, I do not know to what word I should confine that term.

6. None is more impressed than I am with the necessity of providing for the sanitary improvement of the Karar land. I cannot, however, subscribe to the resolution of the last Treaty, and no concession whatever on the part of Government can prevail upon my family to submit to it. When we are actually suffering indignity and persecution, as will be seen by the enclosures Nos. 3 and 4, and witness the unceremonious invasion of our rights and privileges, what may we not expect when the above Treaty is rendered null and void by a suicidal concession? I neither seek nor desire any remission in the amount of the tribute payable by me under the above Treaty; but if Government thinks the enforcement of the Municipal Act an absolute necessity, I am prepared to carry it out at my own expense, and more than this it is not in my power to do.

Hoping you will kindly recommend our hard case for the favourable consideration of Government.

No. 34-D. MADRAS, *4th November* 1869.

MY DEAR MR. WEBSTER,

In answer to your letter of the 20th September last I am directed to write to you and to say that the Government agree with you that the question of the coir monopoly and the application of the Municipal Act to Cannanore had better be kept entirely separate. Sultan Ali Rajah is evidently badly advised, and the matter must in all probability end in his being restricted by legislation from collecting the petty taxes and being compensated for the loss of income by a reduction of his peishcush. I will lose no time in consulting with the Law Officers in regard to the form which the legislation should take.

2. In the meantime, and in view of meeting the objection that Sultan Ali Rajah might raise that he had offered to provide for the sanitary improvement of Cannanore and had not been allowed to do so, the Government are willing to allow him a fair trial and to see if he is willing and able to make the improvements absolutely required to protect the public health of the town. The provision of a sufficient number of latrines and a sufficient conservancy establishment, the clearing

and periodical flushing of the drains, and the protection of the drinking water seem the things most necessary.

3. The Government will, therefore, be glad if you will visit Cannanore as you propose, and in concert with Dr. Blacklock draw up a scheme for the improvement of the town and call on Sultan Ali Rajah to carry it out. He spoke in one of his letters of having a Commission under a European; but the best plan would be, if he will find the money, to allow it to be applied under the direction of one of our officials.

4. It is, however, pretty certain that he will not pay the money, or seriously attempt to keep the place clean. It may be as well to warn him that if the Medical Officer reports at the end of a reasonable time that matters have not greatly improved the Government will immediately apply the Municipal Act and prevent him levying his petty taxes, making him instead a remission of peishcush.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS.

I shall be glad to receive the scheme you propose to Ali Rajah and an estimate of the cost thereof.

No. 34-E. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 20th September 1869.

I beg you will have the goodness to lay the accompanying address before His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at your earliest convenience.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 20th September 1869.

I beg most respectfully to tender to your Lordship in Council my most grateful acknowledgment for the justice and benignity displayed in the appointment of Mr. Logan to visit my islands in order to place the sovereignty and interest of my house on a satisfactory footing, as also for the kind invitation, conveyed through the Collector of Malabar, to accompany the Sub-Collector and take my passage on board the steamer that will be provided for him early in November next.

2. In the interview I have had with the Acting Collector on the 11th instant I requested that gentleman to inform your Lordship in Council that, swayed by my unalterable loyalty and devotion to the British Government, I am ready to make any concession that is not likely to invalidate the Treaty of 1796; and, as your Lordship in Council seems anxious to introduce the Towns' Improvement Act within the Karar limits, I ardently desire to be reckoned as one of the Government servants and entrusted with the responsibility of carrying out the intention of the above Act at my own expense, subject to the supervision of one or more British Officers.

3. Hoping your Lordship in Council will deign to accept of the above concession.

No. 35. From the Inspector-General of Police, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 16th November 1869, No. 7322, (Account).

With reference to paragraphs 4 and 10 of G. O., No. 1521, dated 6th instant, reviewing the annual report of the Cannanore Municipality, I have the honour to request the sanction of Government to the disbursement of the Municipal Police

rates of pay to that portion of the Cannanore Town Police Force which is employed within the Karar limits.

2. The strength of Municipal Police originally sanctioned at Cannanore was as follows :—

1 Inspector, 3rd Class.
1 European Head Constable.
3 Head Constables.
4 Deputy do.
17 1st Class Constables.
33 2nd do. do.

The strength of force sanctioned for 1869-70 in the curtailed municipal limits was—

1 Head Constable.
2 1st Class Constables.
7 2nd do. do.

Municipal Police draw pay at full batta rates throughout the year, whereas the Police elsewhere draw half batta only during the greater part of the year. The difference amounts to 1 Rupee per mensem for each Head and Deputy Constable, and 8 Annas per mensem for each Constable.

G. O., No. 226, dated 7th February 1865.

3. The Superintendent of Police, North Malabar, points out that, as the Karar limits include the whole of the town and three-fourths of the cantonment, the Police employed within these limits have the same duties to perform as the Police employed within municipal limits, while they have more important places to look after, such as the large and struggling town of Cannanore, the Cantonment Camp Bazaar, &c. It would seem hard that these men should be deprived of their former rate of pay, owing to this question of zemindary right, when they are performing exactly the same duties as before and are practically incorporated with the Municipal Police.

4. The additional monthly cost will be Rupees 27-8-0 altogether, which can be provided within the limits of the Budget Estimate for 1869-70 as curtailed by paragraph 5 of G. O., No. 512, dated 29th October 1869.

No. 36. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 4th April 1870.

I herein enclose a cover to His Excellency the Governor in Council, and request that you will be pleased to order its delivery to His Excellency in Council.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Madras, 4th April 1870.

I regret very much to state, for the information of your Excellency in Council, that, from intimation I received, I find that the Road Cess Act having been introduced into the Karar limits of Cannanore and that Sircar authority having entered my house there to attach moveable property in satisfaction of their demands.

So in original.

2. I beg to state that, in the event of my paying annually a tribute of Rupees 15,000 to Government and under the terms agreed with regard to my Karar lands, such an action against me shall not only be unlawful on the part of the Government butdisgrace on me as well as my crown, and, since no tax other than the tribute shall be lawful according to the terms in force.

So in original.

3. I therefore most respectfully solicit your Excellency in Council will be graciously pleased to issue such an order overthrowing the operation of the Road Cess Act within my Karar lands.

No. 37. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 1st July 1870.

Permit me to request the favour of your laying the accompanying address before His Excellency the Governor in Council at their next sitting.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 1st July 1870.

The dreadful losses I have suffered for the last three years owing to the withdrawal of the time-honoured protection afforded by the Sircar to our exclusive trade have driven my house to the verge of insolvency as well as to the painful humiliation of occasionally witnessing the sequestration of our moveables for the recovery of the tribute payable as per Treaty on the above trade, and unable to bear such calamity any longer I have incessantly clamoured to your Lordship's Government for relief, and was comforted by the assurance that steps will be taken to secure the interest of my house and place it in a respectable footing with reference to our insular possessions.

2. The late visit of the Sub-Collector to the Laccadives to inquire into, and report on, the fiscal and judicial administration of my islands has not as yet led to such result, and the opening of the season in August next will, I fear, enable my refractory and misguided subjects to inflict additional loss upon us, and I therefore beg your Lordship in Council will be pleased to take our deplorable case into kind and indulgent consideration and deign to prevent the dissipation of the produce of the season pending the final disposal of the case by your Lordship in Council.

No. 38. From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Calicut, 16th August 1870, No. 82.

I have the honour to forward the report on the Laccadive Islands drawn up by Mr. Logan in accordance with the instructions contained in G. O., 3rd June 1869, No. 193.

2. The report enters minutely into the condition of each island, and is accompanied by a tabular statement showing in juxta-position the state of matters existing now as compared with that recorded by Mr. Robinson as observed on the occasion of his visit in 1847.

3. The islands have, in the course of these twenty-two years, recovered, to a great extent, from the loss of population caused by the destructive storm which had desolated the islands just before Mr. Robinson's visit.

The population is now given at 6746 compared with a total of 4955 in 1847, the details for the different islands being as shown in the margin. The increase in some islands must be accounted for by the return of many of those dispersed by the storm as well as by the natural increase of population. In Kavaratti it is reported that seven hundred persons died of cholera six years ago, so that but for the ravages of this epidemic the population of this island would have shown a fair increase. Cholera and fever are also reported to have lately visited Agatti, the only other island which shows a decrease.

	1847.	1869.
Kalpeni	450	986
Andrcth	900	2,653
Kavaratti	2,060	1,784
Agatti	1,545	1,323
Total ..	4,955	6,746

4. Of the monopolies in existence at the time of Mr. Robinson's visit, those on jaggery and cocoanut have been abolished, those on cocoanut coir, cowries, tortoiseshells, kolothuria, and ambergris being retained. Of these the first is the only one of much importance, and Mr. Logan has described at great length the details of its working.

5. The system pursued provides that all cocoanut fibre produced in the islands must be taken to Cannanore and delivered to the Rajah at a fixed price. The value of the article in the open market varies considerably, but is roughly estimated by the Rajah at 40 Rupees per candy of 20 maunds. In 1865-66 the monopoly price offered was 20 Rupees; in 1868-69 it was raised to $22\frac{1}{2}$, and has now been raised to 25.

6. These prices have, however, for some time been little more than nominal, as the monopoly has been evaded and the coir carried to Calicut or elsewhere and sold for the sole benefit of the islanders. The marginal tabular statement showing the amount of coir landed at the different ports has been prepared from our Custom-house returns. The monopoly has been evaded as respects all except that imported into Cannanore.

Years.	Calicut.	Tellicherry.	Total.	Cannanore.
	Candies.	Candies.	Candies.	Candies.
1865-66......	518	198	716	165
1866-67......	376	34	410	283
1867-68......	1,111	19	1,130	86
1868-69......	1,465	82	1,547	103
1869-70......	945	109	1,054	57

7. According to the Rajah's accounts, which are borne out by the above-quoted return, the whole amount brought to Cannanore of late years has not been more than 100 candies per annum, and in some years much less. The coir monopoly can therefore be scarcely said to exist, and the revenue is reduced to an inconsiderable amount realized by the other small monopolies and the produce of the Pandarom lands (*i.e.*, lands the private property of the Rajah) scattered about the islands.

8. The produce of the islands was put down by Mr. Robinson at 1325 candies of 560lbs. each, which corresponds with the average of the last three years, and, calculating a profit to the Rajah of 15 Rupees per candy, the annual income from this source would amount to about 20,000 Rupees.

9. The result of the inquiries into the administration of justice is to show that the people enjoy an immunity from grave crime; but that, in regard to the settlement of petty criminal cases, the administration is almost at a stand-still, while the administration of civil justice is most unsatisfactory.

10. Appended is an abstract giving the result of Mr. Logan's inquiries into the subject of eighty-one petitions. The occurrences to which these related are spread over a series of years, and it is difficult, therefore, to assign the blame entirely to the present administration of justice. A great number of the petitions refer to cases where there has been a dispute involving the interests of the Rajah, and in all these cases the decision has been favourable to the Rajah. Instances of this will be found in Nos. 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 21, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 52, 53, 68, 75, and 76. As a rule, no records of these investigations, or of the Pymash accounts on which they are founded, appear to be forthcoming. An exception occurs in case 52, of which Mr. Logan obtained the record.

11. This suit involved the title to considerable property left by a female and claimed by the husband of the deceased on the one hand and the relatives of the deceased on the other.

According to the usage of the island the former was entitled to the property if the deceased acquired it from her father, the latter if she inherited from her mother, and, though it was clearly acquired in one of these two ways, the decision arrived at was that a very small part of the property should go to the husband and the remainder to the Rajah.

12. From the fact of there being no available records regarding the other cases it is difficult to form a decided opinion on them; but the circumstances of a great number of them are such as to leave a very unfavourable impression of the character of the justice administered.

13. At present, however, the condition of affairs is that there is little or no authority existing. The island of Kalpeni does, to some extent, recognize the Rajah's authority; his officers are obeyed, and a certain amount of the monopolized articles are taken to Cannanore.

14. Mr. Logan shows that in Androth for three years the Agent has had no power. The Chiefs of the island have by their own authority preserved order, but the rules regarding monopoly produce are openly defied. In the island of Kavaratti matters are reported to be worse, disaffection having almost got beyond the stage of passive disobedience.

The Agent states he has no authority, and that, when he and the Chiefs attempt to settle disputes, they are threatened with assault, showing that here even the Chiefs have lost their power.

Agatti has always headed the opposition to the Rajah, and here the monopoly rules are openly broken through and the Agent no longer settles criminal cases.

15. Mr. Logan attributes all the misunderstandings that have prevailed between the Rajah and islanders to the coir monopoly and its attendant abuses and evils, and the circumstances of the case bear out this view. In the island of Minicoy, where no monopoly of coir exists, there is the most perfect contentment.

With the growing intelligence of the islands the temptations to break through the oppressive monopoly have become too strong, and, the check which was interposed on the coast in former years having been withdrawn, matters have steadily gone from bad to worse, till now the whole value of the produce is enjoyed by the islanders. The authority of the Rajah's Agent in reference to this, the most important, both as regards the livelihood of the inhabitants and the revenue of

the Rajah, having thus come to be despised, it is but natural that in regard to other matters it should no longer be respected.

16. Mr. Logan recommends the cancelling of this monopoly, showing that in addition to the universal objection to monopolies this one is actually placed on the article which yields its producers the necessaries of life.

17. The abolition of the coir monopoly has constantly been recommended, and, in fact, was ordered so early as 1795 by the Governor-General; two years later the Court of Directors signified their entire approval of the order.

The Karar with the Beebee was executed about the same time, and in that a sum of 10,000 Rupees was assessed on the trade with the Laccadives.

Mr. Conolly argued that trade in those days implied the idea of monopoly and that the Karar should therefore be regarded as virtually conceding the monoply and superseding the orders of the Court of Directors, which, though subsequent in date to the Karar, were probably passed without knowledge of that agreement.

18. Up to the present time, however, the monopoly has been tolerated and was enforced by Government from 1855 to 1860 while the islands were under their management. It is, moreover, still enforced by Government in the Canara Islands.

19. Experience has, however, shown that the Rajah is powerless to enforce this monopoly unless Government render him assistance on the coast by intercepting all cargoes of island produce attempted to be landed anywhere but at Cannanore, and hence this question has been repeatedly before Government. In their Order of the 27th May 1852, No. 207, they concurred with the Board of Revenue that the so-called Treaty established no claim to Government interference, which they therefore refused.

The question, however, was not then further mooted, as soon after this the islands were sequestrated for arrears of revenue. The islands remained under Government management for six years, and a few months after their restoration the Beebee died, and a dispute regarding succession occurred: after the decision of the point in favour of Ali Rajah the question of protection for the monopoly again cropped up and the latest order on the subject is contained in G. O., 26th November 1866, No. 267, and is to the effect that Government has no legal power to enforce the monopoly and is under no obligation to do so.

20. The absence of any legal powers to enforce the monopoly is in the present day an insuperable bar to the reversal of this decision.

An attempt to seize cargoes of coir landed at Calicut and consign them to the Rajah's tender mercies as of old would inevitably lead to a suit against Government by some merchant who had made advances on the coir and who had probably entered into a contract on the strength of this, and no valid defence could be maintained.

It may be almost said that the monopoly has abolished itself, and it is pretty certain that the Rajah could not enforce it without bloodshed, and doubtful if he could at all.

21. From this report, as well as from all I can learn from other sources, the islanders appear to regard with the utmost horror the idea of being compelled to carry their produce to Cannanore and deal with the Rajah.

The tyranny which this renders an opportunity of enforcing; the petty exactions which they suffer at the hands of the Rajah's dependents; the delay to which they are exposed; the subterfuges resorted to to evade fair and full payment, appear to make the pressure of the monopoly, as worked by the Rajah, intolerable. Even when the amount to be paid has been determined the Rajah can always fall back on the alleged existence of an old balance to be scored out, and, as no accounts of these balances are given to the parties, or are even now forthcoming when demanded, it is impossible to disprove the claim.

22. In paragraph 45 Mr. Logan makes a calculation as to the actual cost of manufacture of coir, which he places at the lowest computation at 20 Rupees a candy, or, on the average, 26 Rupees. The value in the market is stated by the Rajah to be 40 Rupees, and this is probably so for the inferior description; but there can be no doubt that a superior article would be manufactured if the monopoly did not destroy all incentive to improvement of quality; in all probability, a price of from 50 to 60 Rupees could be obtained.

23. In the Canara Islands even under the monopoly, worked on liberal terms by Government, the average price realized in the two last years was 55 Rupees.

24. The quality of coir depends on the picking of the nut, when at a particular stage of maturity but not quite ripe, the constant cleansing of the water in which the husk is steeped, and other details of manipulation, and the fixed price paid under the monopoly, without reference to quality, naturally deprives the producer of the possibility of realizing an enhanced return by increased care in preparation.

25. Great complaints are made by the islanders of unfair weighment and harassing detention by the Rajah's Agent at Cannanore. The latter, if true, would be a serious matter, as there is the danger of losing the season for returning. The islanders are rude navigators, and if they miss the islands are obliged to return to the coast and make a fresh start, so that it is essential that they should have an ample interval between their departure and the monsoon.

26. Mr. Logan deals with this cause of complaint in paragraph 10 of his report, and enclosure 8 shows at a glance the date of departure of vessels laden with monopoly produce as compared with others. For the larger class of vessel the average is 38 days as against 32, and for small craft 13 days against 12.

These figures therefore scarcely bear out the truth of the hardship complained of under this head.

27. It may naturally be asked how has the coir monopoly been maintained in the northern islands, which are under the British Government and attached to the Canara District, and, if unobjectionable there, why should the system evoke such opposition in the Rajah's islands? Much no doubt depends on the spirit in which the monopoly is administered, and it may be reasonably presumed that in Canara, where the officials have no personal pecuniary interest in the matter, the pressure has been less felt. The terms, too, on which dealings proceeded are much more favourable to the islanders, a great part of the price being paid in rice. I have obtained a statement from the Collector of Canara showing the financial operations with the islanders, and I find that, though during the last two years the profit has been large owing to a rise in price of coir, the returns previous to Fusly 1277 seldom came up to the sum of 5,000 Rupees, which was annually paid to the

Rajah in commutation of the revenues from the islands. Thus, in Fusly 1276, 658 candies were bought at a price of 18,352 Rupees and sold, at 37 Rupees a candy, for 24,356 Rupees, leaving a profit of 6,465 Rupees; in Fusly 1275, 732 candies cost 20,619 Rupees and sold for 27,084 Rupees, leaving a profit of Rupees 6,465; and in Fusly 1274 the profit was only Rupees 3,066, while in Fusly 1273 it fell to 66 Rupees, so that, after paying the Rajah Rupees 5,000, there was an actual loss of Rupees 4,934, showing a net loss to Government of 3,938 Rupees in the four years.

28. The reason of this is that the commutation price of rice was fixed at 2 Rupees a moodah, whereas since Fusly 1262 it has never been obtainable at that price, the excess price in Fusly 1273 being as much as Rupees 11,156 above commutation rate. Thus in the Canara Islands, while the price of rice has gradually risen, the Government price paid for the coir, three-fourths of which is paid in rice, has risen in proportion. The Rajah, on the other hand, has paid in money, and the food purchased thereby by the islanders for coir has gradually diminished.

Thus hitherto the Canara islanders have been gainers by the monopoly, which has, to a great extent, protected them from the losses they would otherwise have experienced owing to fluctuations in the price of food at the Canara ports.

29. In the event of the monopoly being abolished, the question is as to what source of revenue should take its place.

A land-tax or poll-tax is suggested by Mr. Logan, but there are difficulties in the way of both.

The collection of the latter by Agents so far removed from supervision would undoubtedly lead to abuse independently of the general objection to this description of tax. A land-tax would involve a Pymash of the islands, no proper accounts existing at present. Considering the disputes which appear to be presenting themselves in regard to tenant right, a measure such as this, which would at once evoke contention on all rival claims, seems inadvisable.

30. As an easier mode of escaping from the monopoly system I am disposed to advocate a moderate export duty on coir, or, if necessary, on all produce of the cocoanut as well as on the other monopoly products. The advantages of this would be that a complete check could be kept on the revenue by comparing the collections in the islands with imports on the coast, while there would be no room for dispute as to quality; the manufacturer would have an object in improving the quality, and the innumerable evils attendant on a monopoly system would be obviated.

31. A Notification by the Governor-General, under Section 23 of the Customs' Act, prohibiting the import of Laccadive Island coir not accompanied by a pass from the Customs' authorities of the island would provide a legal mode of enforcing the demand.

32. The cowrie and tortoiseshell monopolies produce but little, and the collection of ambergris and holothuria has almost ceased, so that the abolition of the monopoly on these four products may be effected without difficulty.

33. The sum fixed as the value of the Rajah's trade was 20,000 Rupees, of which he pays 10,000 to Government. How much of this was calculated on the monopolies and how much on Minicoy it is difficult to say.

34. The Rajah might be guaranteed a minimum sum from customs, and, when that was not reached, a corresponding deduction would be allowed in the peishcush.

35. That the Rajah will strenuously oppose the abolition of the monopoly is but too probable. He has always been averse, and recent events have not tended to increase his inclinations to submit to the wishes of Government; but, considering the condition to which its attempted continuance has reduced matters, he has but little choice left.

36. Should the proposal be eventually accepted, the effect on the Administration might be fairly awaited, as in all probability a great improvement in its tone would be the immediate consequence.

37. That the present administration of justice is most unsatisfactory cannot be denied. The absence, for so many years, of any effectual control or supervision on the part of the Government authorities seems, however, a sufficient reason for not at present recommending the assumption of the administration by Government, provided the monopoly be abolished. Unless, however, a marked improvement soon shows itself this course appears unavoidable. The first essential reform is indicated in paragraph 78 of Mr. Logan's report, viz., a record of all decisions and the grounds thereof. Until this is enforced anything like supervision becomes a mere form.

38. The Administration Report suggested will provide a valuable check on the future proceedings of the authorities and should, I think, be firmly insisted on.

39. Mr. Logan proposes that an amnesty should be granted for past offences and breaches of the monopoly law, and this appears essential to a resumption of friendly relations between the Rajah and his subjects. The last instalment of Government demand, amounting to 5,000 Rupees, is now in arrears, and the first instalment for the present fusly will become due at the end of September, and it will be for the consideration of Government whether any portion of this sum should be remitted on condition of the Rajah agreeing to write off old balances against the islanders.

40. I regret that the pressure of other work and the many calls on the time of an officer during the first few months of assuming charge of a district has delayed the submission of this report.

From W. LOGAN, Esq., Sub-Collector, to the Officiating Collector of Malabar, dated Tellicherry, 28th February 1870.

I have the honour to submit the report called for in Government Order, No. 193, dated 3rd June 1869, regarding the condition of the Divi Islands, the administration that has of late prevailed there, and the respects in which it requires amendment.

Movements of the steamer.

2. The *Sir John Lawrence*, commanded by Mr. Campbell, of the Bombay Marine, which conveyed Sultan Ali Rajah and myself to and from the islands, arrived at Calicut on the 16th November and finally reached Cannanore on the 14th December, whence she proceeded to Mangalore to land Captain Basevi and his party. Enclosure No. 1 details her movements between those dates. You will observe that, in addition to visiting Sultan Ali Rajah's islands, I called and stayed a few hours at Ameni, the chief of the Government islands, which lay very little out of the vessel's course from Agatti to Kalpeni: my reason for visiting this island was to see and converse with the Government Monegar and obtain samples of the coir produced on the Government islands to compare with that produced in the Rajah's islands.

3. Enclosure No. 2 is an English register of the petitions, 81 in number, setting forth the various matters which were brought under my notice during my visit to the four* northern islands; no petitions were presented to me at Minicoy, and the reason of this will be alluded to further on in this report. You will observe that the petitions referred to in paragraph 2 of the Government Order above mentioned, and which were forwarded to me with your letter No. 2117, dated 23rd September last, are numbered as 69, 70, 71, and 44, respectively, and the two other petitions, Nos. 439 and 1708 of 1869, on your file, which were subsequently sent me, are entered in this register as Nos. 42 and 43.

Register of Petitions.

* Kalpeni. Kavaratti. Androth. Agatti.

4. You will observe, on referring to enclosure No. 2, that, with the exceptions of Nos. 41, 45, 69, 70, and 71, I have noted in the last column of the statement the conclusions at which I arrived after such inquiry as seemed necessary regarding each petition. The exception mentioned, and more particularly Nos. 69, 70, and 71, I have reserved for comment in the body of this report, as it was on account of the allegations contained in them that Government called for this report. I do not propose to notice the other petitions entered in the register except when alluding to any of them in treating of the present condition of the islands.

5. Before entering on the subject, however, I consider that it is necessary here to remark on the want of cordial assistance given to me by the Rajah in prosecuting this inquiry. You are already aware that he refused, point-blank, to show me any of the records of his Administration, which he took with him to the islands, on the plea that Government had not specially ordered that I should see them. On receipt of Government Order, No. 378, dated 28th December 1869, in the middle of last month, I lost no time in seeking another interview with a view to obtaining information on the subject of many of the petitions entered in the register (enclosure No. 2) and on other subjects. The Rajah certainly informed me that any records I wished should be shown to me, and with this promise I left one of my writers to examine the papers for which I asked. Some of these were shown to him one at a time at intervals, causing great delay. The Rajah would not permit of my being allowed access to the record-room with a view to selecting any of the records which I might consider necessary, and finally, on my sending him a letter, No. 74, dated 28th January (enclosure No. 3) containing a list of records which I required, he replied, in his letter of the 5th instant (enclosure No. 4), that they were not forthcoming, but that further search would be made for them. I can quite conceive that the records of the Administration are not kept in good order; but I cannot understand why the Rajah should be unable to give me a list of the offenders who have been punished and the offences they committed, or a statement of the debts due to him by the inhabitants of the islands. Indeed, paragraph 7 of the Agatti Karyakar's Hukumnama (enclosure No. 5) and paragraph 4 of the Minicoy Karyakar's Hukumnama (enclosure No. 6) both seem to direct that the proceedings in criminal cases shall be recorded in writing, and if no accounts of the islanders' debts to the Rajah are forthcoming it is difficult to understand how there are any debts at all.

Assistance given by the Rajah.

6. Enclosure No. 7 is a condensed tabular statement compiled from Mr. Robinson's report* on the condition and administration of the Cannanore Islands at the time of his visits to them after the hurricane in 1847; for full particulars the report itself should be referred to. I have indicated by figures the paragraphs of the report from which the information has been obtained. This statement will enable you to form a clear idea of the physical characteristics of the islands and of their chief products and industries at the time of Mr. Robinson's visit and at the present time, for you will observe that I have added such remarks and information as will enable you to understand what changes have occurred in the meantime. I feel obliged thus to call attention to the state of the islands at the time of Mr. Robinson's visit for the purposes of comparison and because at that time the power of the Cannanore family over the islands was in full force, and it is necessary to understand the evils then rampant, in order that I may, as Government request, submit proposals for the improvement of the Rajah's administration, which, as I have already informed† you, is in complete abeyance in the islands of Androth,

Enclosure No. 7.

* Dated 19th May 1848.

† Letter No. 271, dated 14th December 1869.

Kavaratti, and Agatti, and partially so in Kalpeni too. It will be only necessary to include in this statement the four northern islands just mentioned, the condition of which alone is in an unsatisfactory state.

Kalpeni.

7. This was one of the islands most severely visited by the storm of April 1847. You will observe that the population has not yet quite recovered its former numbers, there being now 986 people on the island instead of 1642 as before the storm. These are the least advanced of all the islanders, though their island is possessed of great natural advantages: this is probably owing to the pernicious influence of caste distinctions, which have survived even their conversion to Islamism and prevent them from being unanimous on any subject. They are the only Islanders who have regularly sent coir, cowries, and tortoiseshell to Cannanore, though, as you will see from enclosure 7, only a small portion of what the island can produce has been sent. The monopoly has been evaded, but not to the extent it has reached elsewhere.

Encroachments on private lands by Rajah's Agents.

8. A reference to enclosure 2 will show that the chief topic in this island after the question of monopoly prices is that of the encroachments which have been made on the people's property by the Rajah's Agents since the storm. Petitions Nos. 1 to 32 and 75 to 80 nearly all refer to this subject.

Encroachments on private lands by Rajah's Agents.

9. It must, of course, have been very difficult for the Rajah's Agents to settle the boundaries after the storm, when all trees had been blown down and the ground overgrown with jungle; but the bad feature in their proceedings is that the decision seems always to have been in favour of the Rajah. They had no accounts to guide them, none, at any rate, that were more reliable than, as the Rajah expressed it, a "Sumar," or, as his writer expressed it, a "guess" account, made out apparently after the storm by one of the Agents, and yet on this account alone apparently they decided these cases in the most summary and arbitrary way, leaving at the same time no record of their proceedings in each case. The impression left on my mind after inquiring into the complaints was that the Agent's proceedings had throughout been of the most grasping character, with a view, no doubt, to curry favour at head-quarters, where any addition to the Pandoram property in the four northern islands is always looked on with approval. I would in particular call your attention to Nos. 7, 10, 17, 21, 26, and 30. In the first four of these cases mutual mistakes were apparently made, the Pandoram Agent planting trees on private land, and the private persons on Pandoram land. One would have thought the equitable plan would have been to make mutual restitution; but, as you will see, the Agents invariably appropriated ALL the trees, and then as a favour rented out some of them to the petitioners. In the last two cases the Agent knowingly appropriated the petitioners' lands while they were absent from the island. No. 2 is also a case of great hardship. Three of the petitioners' gardens were appropriated,—one of them being of very considerable size,—for no reason that I could discover except a vague supposition that they were taken in return for assistance given at the time of the hurricane. In cases Nos. 1, 4, 8, 11, 12, 13, 23, 27, 28, 29, 31, 75, 76, 78, 79, and 80 the petitioners' lands and trees seem to have been appropriated in the most arbitrary way, there being no accounts to guide the Agents in their decisions; it was all done apparently by "guess."

Other grievances.

10. The other grievances in this island which were not mentioned in the petitions were (1), that the headmen (Mukyastars) of the island always side with the Pandoram Agent and against the people in the boundary disputes: only one man gave expression to this grievance, and he was unable to give instances; but it is significant that none of the Mukyastars' property had been encroached upon; (2), that the people are forced to give one maund of coir for every 100 cocoanuts plucked and every 80 measures of meerah drawn from the trees in the Pandoram lands. The Agent strongly denied that there was any compulsion at all in the matter, and that it was quite optional to the people to do so or not, and so far I believe he was right; at the same time I think the real grievance was that many of the people look to receiving these cocoanuts as a means of eking out a livelihood, and with reason too, as the Rajah retains such a large extent of land in his own hands, and, considering that

it takes about 250 cocoanut husks to make one maund of coir-yarn, the 100 cocoanuts, or 80 measures of meerah, is insufficient remuneration for their labour ; (3), that the boats are delayed at Cannanore longer than necessary while the coir is being landed, dried, weighed, stored, &c., and that the Rajah's Agents there have to be bribed not to cause delay and to secure punctual payment of the price of the coir. This complaint was made at all the islands except Androth. I can well understand that it is very difficult to prevent the Agents taking money for such services ; it could only be by the closest supervision on the Rajah's part that it could be prevented. Regarding the delay at Cannanore you will find in enclosure 8 a statement of the periods during which for the last six years the Laccadive boats coming to Cannanore have been detained ; those marked with an asterisk are the boats which brought monopoly coir. Some of them have certainly remained for unaccountably long periods of over two and up to three months, and it should be remembered that under a despotic Government it would be a great fault for any boatman, no matter on whose business he came, to leave the port without first seeking and obtaining permission to do so. The Rajah's Head Karyastan, Abdul Kader, informed me that the people sometimes remained, after discharging cargo, on business of their own ; but that hardly explains, why the islanders should be exceptions to the rule and remain in port for months at a time. I conclude, on the whole, that there is a considerable degree of truth in these allegations.

Androth.

11. This was the only other island that was seriously damaged by the storm of 1847. You will observe that the population is now slightly more numerous than before.

The island has, I should say, nearly quite recovered from the effects of the storm, though some trees are not yet in full bearing. The community on this island seem to retain their characteristic industry in strong contrast to the Kalpeni Islanders ; they have been too strong or too unanimous to allow the Rajah's Agents to encroach on their private lands, and I could not learn of any instances similar to those of Kalpeni in which the Agent had confiscated private lands or trees, although the ame difficulty must have been experienced in this island as in Kalpeni in fixing the boundaries after the storm.

No particular grievances.

12. Always excepting the monopoly coir prices they had no particular grievances to complain of.

Coir monopoly and Rajah's authority in abeyance.

13. You will observe that for the last three seasons (including this one) the monopoly of coir has been in abeyance, and neither cowries nor tortoiseshell, of which, however, the island produces very little, have been taken to Cannanore. I was given to understand that as soon as the people began openly to disobey the rules in force in regard to these products they at the same time refused to submit to the Rajah's Agent, who has, therefore, for some years possessed no authority at all in the island. One would expect, under such circumstances, to find the island in a state of anarchy, but such is not the case. Even the Rajah's property has been respected, and I attribute this unexpected state of affairs to the influence which the chief men of the Karnavar class possess over the others, and which enables them to recover stolen property or settle petty disputes without reference to the Rajah's Agent. One would expect to find, therefore, what actually turned out to be the case, viz., that there were comparatively few complaints of a civil nature. See petitions Nos. 34, 37, 38, and 40 in the register (Enclosure 2).

Discord between the wealthy inhabitants and the next highest caste regarding (1), the buildingef shore-going boats,

14. It is necessary here to allude to a state of feeling which I observed in all the three northern islands as existing between the Karnavars or chief families and those under them, and particularly the next caste, the Malumis, or superior sailors. A reference to enclosure 7 will show you that all the large or coast-going boats, with two exceptions, one in this island and one in Agatti, are owned by the Karnavar class. The effect of this, of course, is that that class practically hold a monopoly of the internal trade of the islands, considering that the grain on which the people live and nearly all other articles used by them have to be brought from the coast in these boats, belonging, with only two exceptions, to the Karnavar class. It is only natural that the lower castes should evince some jealousy of this as they advance in intelligence and accumulate a little property,

which they can do considering that 474 of the Malumi caste out of 675, that 88 out of 228 Urukars, and that 59 out of 909 of the Melacheris possess some private land of their own. The Karnavars refuse, of course, to allow materials for the building of large boats to be brought from the coast in their vessels—and such materials are not procurable in the island—and in this state the question rests at present. Some of the Malumis are endeavouring to collect money sufficient to buy a boat ready-built, and one family among them, who are wealthy and approach closely to the Karnavars in influence, already possess such a boat.

(2), the ownership of lands.

15. With this question of the monopoly of internal trade is involved another. Many of the Karnavars maintain that nearly all the lands held by the other castes were originally granted to them by their ancestors on condition either that all the produce should be exported in their (the Karnavars') boats, or on condition of service, in manning boats, tilling *thotam*, &c. The other castes, on the contrary, can prove sometimes centuries of undisturbed occupancy, and, of course, claim prescriptive titles to the lands they occupy. This question is just beginning to crop up in Androth ; it is, as will be seen, nearly ready for settlement in Kavaratti, and it is manifest that two such questions as these, which will affect the whole position of the island castes, will require firm and judicious treatment by the Rajah's Agents.

General condition of island good.

16. There is little more to be said of Androth : matters seem to be in a very hopeful state, and it only requires that a liberal administration should be introduced to protect and encourage the people, who are naturally industrious and progressive.

Kavaratti.

17. The population of Kavaratti has decreased ; but this is probably due to the fact that 700 of the inhabitants died in 1039, *i.e.*, about six years ago, of cholera.

Coir and other monopolies and the Rajah's authority in abeyance.

18. You will also observe that for the last five years the coir monopoly has been in abeyance, and, of course, the cowrie and tortoiseshell royalties as well. Matters have almost got beyond the stage of passive disobedience to the Rajah's orders in this island. The report in Arabic characters from the Rajah's Agent, which accompanied the petition No. 43 presented to you on 5th November last, describes, as well as anything else, the state of that island, which is more nearly in a state of anarchy than any of the others. After stating that he has lost all authority in the island, he says that when he and the Karnavars attempted to settle the matter in dispute they were threatened with assault, and he therefore requested that orders might be issued. This would seem to imply that the Karnavar class in this island had lost the influence they possess elsewhere, and this is no doubt the case. A reference to the register (enclosure 2) shows that a very large number of petitions on civil matters are included in the register, thereby showing that the people have not, as elsewhere during these years, while the Rajah's authority has been lost, resorted to the Karnavars for the settlement of their disputes. Such petitions are Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 54, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, and 65, and the reason has already been hinted at in paragraph 15. The castes below the Karnavars are endeavouring to assert their right to the lands which they have occupied so long, and which the Karnavars assert are held from them either on condition of service as in some cases, or on condition that the produce shall be exported in their boats as in others. Such are the subjects of petitions Nos. 42, 43, and 44, in all of which an appeal was made to you as against the authorities in the island, and of Nos. 62 and 63 ; but these are not the only cases of the kind, for one of the Karnavars of Talacheri Deshom stated out openly before me in the presence of the people assembled that 200 or 300 of his Kudians (tenants), who had hitherto been sending their produce to shore in his vessels, now refused to do so. From what I could learn at Ameni this question has not yet been decided there, although it is likely to come forward before long. You will observe that 578 out of 670 Malumis, and 225 out of 899 Melacheris, all claim private property in the land, so that the question assumes considerable proportions, and the action taken in the matter by the Rajah's Agents will require to be narrowly watched.

Island almost in a state of anarchy.

19. I succeeded in obtaining the records of the inquiry held in the case of petition No. 52. I must refer you, for particulars, to the entry in the register and to the English copies of the records, and I shall here merely state that it throws considerable light on the way in which justice is administered in the island and how such opportunities are seized by the Rajah for grasping at private property. A man sued his wife's relatives for certain property which under the laws of the island must have been either acquired through the father or inherited from the uncle. In the former case, on the wife dying without children, the husband (petitioner) was entitled to it, in the latter case the wife's relations were entitled to it. Instead of deciding in favour of one party or the other, the Rajah directed the whole of it (with the exception of a small portion) to be escheated.

Petition No. 52.

20. I was unable to obtain any record of the reasons for confiscating the property in the case of petitioners Nos. 53, 68, and others, all relating to the Idiakal property. The petitioner No. 53 asserted that the property was originally taken under management and let to him on Karayma rent for certain debts due to the Pandoram; that he had never been able to get a statement* of those debts; and that the profits of management must by this time have cleared them off. And it seems that a year or two ago the hardship of this case was aggravated by an order directing that the property should be put up to auction and rented to the highest bidder. I cannot help feeling that the Rajah, in refusing to show me the records of this case and sundry other papers, was not dealing candidly with me and not affording me the assistance which I was of opinion Government expected him to give me.

Petitions Nos. 53, 68, &c.

* The Rajah, as I mentioned before, says no record of any debts is forthcoming.

21. The population of Agatti has also decreased, but I understand that cholera and fever have both recently visited this island and carried off large numbers.

Agatti.

22. This island has always headed the opposition to the Rajah: their island has fewer natural advantages, and, unlike the other islands, when the price of coir was reduced to the starvation rates, which will be alluded to presently, they had no other certain means of living, for their trees will not bear a remunerative quantity of meerah for the manufacture of jaggery, and they took up the manufacture of oil, but it does not seem to have survived. For the last five or six years the monopoly has been in abeyance, as you will see on a reference to enclosure No. 7.

Has always headed the opposition to the Rajah's authority.

Probable reason.

23. It was from this island that Nos. 69, 70, and 71 emanated, and I propose, therefore, to enter into the complaints made in these petitions somewhat more fully than with the others.

Petitioner referred to in paragraph 2 of the G. O.

24. In petition No. 69 which is signed by 40 people of all classes of the community, the first assertion made is that they experienced inconvenience and impediments in their trade under the monopoly system. On being asked to explain this, it was asserted that after the coir is taken to Cannanore it is beaten and dried to make it lighter; but on inquiry I could not find any one who had seen the coir beaten: it was admitted that it was dried before being weighed, and one man asserted that he had seen the coir dried for six or seven days, at the end of which time ten bundles were selected and dried again for a whole day and then shaken, after which these ten bundles were again weighed and this weight put upon the whole of the coir, thus causing a diminution of 70 or 80 pounds in a candy, and this statement was corroborated by another man examined at the request of the Rajah's Agent. Another assertion was that when the price of the coir was paid five per cent. was deducted, being 2½ per cent. on account of the Palace cats and 2½ per cent for the priest. Two men asserted that they had themselves paid this, and, on the other hand, the Rajah's Head Karyasten denied it. He was allowed an opportunity of cross-examining the

Petition No. 69.

Complaints against (1), method of weighing, drying, and beating coir at Cannanore,

(2), Deduction of five per cent. on account of Palace cats and the priest.

Denial by the Head Karyasten.

men who made it. A third complaint was that an import duty of 7½ per cent. was charged on goods imported into the island; but this was afterwards admitted to have been discontinued for a long time. A fourth complaint was that a tortoiseshell of 3 or 3½ pounds was paid for with only one Ponnany Moodah of rice worth a Rupee, and that in consequence, since 1843-44 (1019) they had refused to deliver tortoiseshells. A fifth complaint was concerning the delay of vessels at Cannanore, which has been mentioned in paragraph 10. The Head Karyasten stated that if delay arose the people were paid batta, and endeavoured to prove this by an account book which he produced; but he could only show that once battā had been paid to some people who brought the Pandoram coir from the islands. This did not meet the assertion, for the complaint was that the people were delayed when they came with their own coir. A sixth complaint was that when being paid for their coir a deduction of 10 or 15 per cent. is made on account of some old debt about which they know nothing. The Head Karyasten admitted that this was the practice formerly, but that now deduction is made only on account of debts due by the people themselves. It does not appear that any account as to how the people stand in the Pandoram books is ever given to them, and no statement of such debts is forthcoming. (*Vide* paragraph 5.)

(3), Import duty of 7½ per cent.,

(4), Price of tortoiseshell,

(5), Delay of vessels at Cannanore,

(6), Deduction on account of old debts.

25. The other assertion made in petition No. 69 relates to the trouble caused by the Karyastens exacting presents from them. These were detailed in full, but the people admitted that after complaining to Government in 1019 they did not submit to such impositions.

Exaction of presents by the Agents.

26. In addition to the above the petitioners complained bitterly of what was done by an Agent of the Pandoram who came to the island in 1028 (1852-53), evidently with a view to bringing the islanders to a sense of order. The records of the proceedings held by him were forthcoming. The members of the two chief families in the island were heavily fined on charges of theft and insubordination, to which, if one can believe their depositions, they pleaded guilty; they all strenuously deny having given such depositions. In the case of two of them, fined Rupees 350 and 150, respectively, the depositions are not forthcoming, and there can be no reasonable doubt that the greatest offence they had committed was that of having complained to the Government against the administration. This is scarcely concealed,* as you will observe in the docket on the deposition of P. Seeyamod, an English translation of which is with the record. It was alleged that the women of these two families had their ornaments stripped from them by the Agent's peons. The women themselves came up and gave a detailed account of this, the truth of which was denied by the Rajah's present Head Karyasten, who went with the expedition; but the impression left on my mind was that it was true. The following petitions had been presented to Government from this island before or about the time of this Agent's visit, viz., 357 of 1847, 1975 of 1850, and 86, 135, 1038, and 2282 of 1851.

Koyotti Karyakar's visit to the island in 1851.

Chief families fined for addressing Government regarding their grievances.

* See also paragraph 69 of this report regarding another such case.

27. Petition No. 70 is signed by 188 of the inhabitants. I endeavoured to trace the names; but, the house-names being only indicated by an initial letter, I was unable to do so in more than a few names at the beginning of the list. These were the signatures of people of the Karnavar and Malumi castes.

Petition No. 70.

28. The first assertion deserving notice is that after they had received permission to sell their coir themselves the Beebee did not render them any justice. The permission referred to is, I understand, the Extract Minutes of Consultation dated 29th June 1852, filed by them as an exhibit in the suit No. 61 of 1852, on the file of the Calicut Subordinate Court. I have not been able to find a copy of this document among the Laccadive papers of 1852.

Complains of (1), Beebee's injustice,

29. The second assertion is that the Karyastens of the Beebee attempt to take forcible possession of their lands. On asking for instances of this it was asserted that the Cheriakadiapad Tarawad property had been thus taken by the Pandoram. I was fortunate in obtaining the records of the case; copies of the decision and two depositions in English are in the record. It appears that two relatives by the female side each claimed certain Tarawad property belonging to a woman, deceased. The Collector, the islands then being under Government management, ordered the parties to take oath, and then directed that the property should be equally divided between them; but before this was carried out the islands had been transferred back to the Beebee. The case was taken up afresh by the present Rajah, and he decided that neither should have the property, but that it should escheat to the Pandoram on the ground that the deceased woman's branch of the family was extinct. I shall only add that the claimants were cousins in the female line, and that the family under the Marumakatayom rules anywhere else would have been considered anything but extinct.

(2), Agents attempting to take forcible possession of their land,

Instances of this, Cheriakadiapad Tarawad.

It was also asserted that the household furniture and one large and two small boats belonging to one Abdul Kadir Haji, deceased, were, at the time of the visit of the Agent, referred to in paragraph 26, sold and confiscated without reason. The Rajah's Head Karyasten, who, as before mentioned, accompanied the expedition, denied any knowledge of the sale and confiscation. He admitted that the property of the deceased was distributed among the sons and nephews by the Agent, and produced a petition with an endorsement on it from the record of the Agent's inquiry to that effect. The particulars, however, given by the deceased's sons and others as to the sale convinced me that such had taken place, and it was asserted that the proceeds had not been handed over, as they should have been, to the sons. It is very likely, I think, that the proceeds were pocketed by the Agent and those who accompanied him. No other recent instances could be given of such confiscations.

Abdul Kadir Haji's property.

30. The third assertion, that the Pandoram Agent does not settle criminal cases, merely affirms what has admittedly been the state of the island for years since the monopoly rules were broken through.

(3), Agents not settling criminal cases,

31. The fourth complaint is that when they wish to see the Beebee and represent their grievances to her in person they are obliged to pay a Nuzzer of 21 Rupees; only one recent instance could be given of this. One man asserted that in the year the islands were transferred from the Beebee to the present Rajah he went to Cannanore to see the latter and had to pay a Nuzzer of 11 Rupees. The Head Karyasten offered to prove by the accounts that never more than 4 Rupees was taken, and that only when the Karnavars came to receive titles; he also said that in return for the money those who paid Nuzzers received paddy, cloths, &c. The accounts on being examined did not bear out these statements of the Head Karyasten, as you may observe on referring to the extracts from them included in the record of this petition. At the same time it should be noticed that the accounts mention only a few instances, eleven or twelve, in all which Nuzzers, not return for titles conferred, were given, and it is difficult to believe that these were the only people admitted to audience with the Rajah of late years, although the people of Agatti asserted that without a Nuzzer no interview could be obtained.

(4), The demand of Rupees 21 as Nuzzerana.

32. The fifth complaint was that they can in very rare cases receive redress, and that at considerable cost. One instance of this was mentioned. A man succeeded to his wife's property* in the time of the Beebee, who confirmed him in the possession of it. The present Rajah took up the case afresh, and it was, the man asserted, only by giving a bribe of Rupees 25 to the then Head Karyasten, Soopy Cootty, one of Rupees 10 to the present Head Karyasten, and one of Rupees 5 to Kunhamotty, that he was able to get the Beebee's decision confirmed. The Head Karyasten, who was present, denied this; but I observe that there could scarcely have been time to concoct this story, the particulars of which were evidently related circumstantially. It is of some importance to compare the decision

(5), No redress except at great cost.

Instances of this.

* Her Tingalaycha or Monday, *i.e.*, self-acquired property or property acquired through the father.

in this case with that alluded to in paragraph 19; the point at issue was the same, and yet in the case of Petitioner No. 52 nearly the whole of the property was declared escheated.

Other assertions in this petition No. 70.

33. The petitioners admitted, with regard to the other assertions in the petition, viz., (1), that the immediate heir of deceased persons are not allowed to succeed, but the whole of the property is confiscated; (2), that they are compelled to contribute to the feasts in the Agent's houses; (3), that they are compelled to work compulsorily without payment; and (4), that one-third of their catch of fish must be given to the Agent; that they had not experienced, or had not submitted to, such treatments ever since they had first laid their grievances before Government in 1019 (1843-44.)

Petition No. 71.

34. Petition No. 71 is signed by 83 of the inhabitants. Owing to the house-names being omitted altogether, or only the initial letter given, I was unable to trace the names of any but a few at the beginning of the list. I may remark here, however, that the feeling in the island regarding these petitions was most unanimous.

Complains of (1), Mismanagement of the coir monopoly,

35. The first assertion which I asked to be explained was that the Beebee was "in the habit of usurping their coir, cocoanuts, and other produce and paying for the same at a very low price, and that also in very bad rice. This had reference to the mismanagement of the monopoly, to which I shall allude presently as being at the root of all the misunderstanding which has arisen.

(2), Beebee's claim to the jenm of the islands.

36. The only other assertion in this petition deserving notice is that petitioners, from time immemorial, have been disputing the Beebee's jenm right to the said islands; consequently her present alleged jenm right is barred by the statute of limitation. On asking the Head Karyasten, and afterwards the Rajah, concerning this, I was informed that the Rajah does lay claim, as jenmi, to all the land in all the islands. This is a question of really little practical importance so long as the Rajah does not act upon the claims which he sets forth; but it is as well to observe that, unless he has actually confiscated, of late years, by an act of sovereignty, the whole of the land in all the islands, he is setting up a claim which neither history nor tradition will uphold. In reply to a question put by me on the subject the Rajah states in his letter of the 7th ultimo, "the Laccadives were discovered by the shipwrecked followers of Charaman Perumal, the first Malabar Prince, who had embraced Mahomedanism and visited Mecca. As our remote ancestors, the lineal descendants of the above Prince, had found the islands fit for the culture of cocoanut trees they forced a large number of their retainers and Hindoo converts to settle on them at the Pandoram expense, consequently our jenm right to these islands is unquestionable, and stands unchallenged by the Minicoy people up to this day." I really don't think it is worthwhile to give this statement a serious refutation, for in the first place, as Dr. Day observes in his "Land of the Perumals," it is rather difficult to understand how the last Charaman Perumal became a Mahomedan at all, seeing that Mahomet himself was not born till A.D. 569 and the death of Charaman Perumal took place in A.D. 378. Again, this is the first time I ever became aware that the Cannanore family was lineally descended from him, except perhaps through the ancestress of the family, who, it is said, belonged to the family of Cherikal and fell in love with a Moplah. And finally the Rajah seems to ignore the whole prior history of the islands, their government under their own *Modalals*, their conquest by the Portuguese in the sixteenth century, their becoming tributary to the Rajah of Cherikal, and lastly their being conferred on the present family by one of the Rajahs of Cherikal as a jaghire. On these latter points I would request your perusal of paragraphs 26 to 35 and 128 to 130, and notes 9 to 12 of Mr. Robinson's report.

Same question at issue in this island between the Karnavars and the lower classes.

37. Having now gone through the chief petitions, it only remains to be said that the same question which is so rife in Kavaratti also shows a tendency to crop up in Agatti; the lower castes are beginning to dispute the titles to the lands which they have occupied for so long on condition, as asserted, that the produce be exported in the Karnavars' boats. One petition only

on this subject, No. 72, was presented to me; but by private inquiries I was led to believe that the conditions of tenancy are frequently broken, though not openly.

Minicoy.

38. No petitions were received by me at Minicoy and the reason was obvious, that the people were perfectly contented. I enclose a memorandum (enclosure No. 9) on the state of the island drawn up by T. Ramoney, who accompanied me, and to this I have added a statement of the census of the population which was taken during my visit. You will observe that the people are lighty taxed (there is no monopoly of coir), fairly treated, and that the Pandoram in this island acts the part of a generous but not very enlightened landlord, a character quite in keeping with the patriarchal form of government and adapted to a race who are hardy fishermen and skilful sailors rather than cultivators. The men look to the sea for a livelihood rather than to the land, and the way in which the Pandoram cocoanut plantation is managed, though wasteful in the extreme, still secures to the women just sufficient employment to occupy the spare time not devoted to household occupations. It is they who gather the fallen nuts in the Pandoram lands, and receive a certain fixed number as payment in addition to a certain percentage of the number gathered. The freshest of these nuts are taken for the manufacture of coir-yarn, which is twisted by the women in their spare moments. Only a few of the men earn a livelihood by drawing meerah from the trees; the rest are either absent on voyages or employed in fishing. The pursuit of the Mass Fish is the most lucrative. The boats used in Mass-fishing are built on the island, and are remarkable in the contrast they present to those used in the northern islands: they are the finest boats I have seen in the East, and are managed most skilfully by the men of the island. I was struck also by the highly cultivated state of the gardens round the houses, which are built in a cluster. They showed more signs of care than any I had seen in the islands, except perhaps in the Government islands of Ameni, and contrasted favourably with the bare state of the ground round the houses in the northern island, and in Kalpeni particularly. It cannot be expected, however, that people living under the rigour of a monopoly system, which barely allows them subsistence wages in return for their labour, should settle down to make themselves comfortable.

Reasons for the difference between the northern islands and Minicoy.

39. The question suggests itself at once why there should be such a difference between the state of two sets of such similarly situated people as the northern islanders and those of Minicoy. I have analyzed at some length the petitions setting forth the grievances of which the islanders complain; but with the single exception of the monopoly abuses I cannot find in them much to account for the strong feeling against the Rajah's administration and the opposition which it has met with in the three most northerly islands; indeed, on the contrary, the people of Kalpeni, who have the greatest reason to complain on other grounds, have been the most obedient and submissive of all. The form of government is despotic, no doubt; but that is not a grievance in itself: it is a form of government to which the people are accustomed, and seems adapted to their habits and ways of thinking. And a despotic Government does do arbitrary things, but people under such a Government will suffer a great deal of individual injustice before the community rises *en masse* to oppose them. I have no hesitation, after full consideration, in attributing all the misunderstandings that have prevailed to the continuance of the monopoly system and the abuses almost, one might say, inherent in it.

Misunderstandings due to the monopoly system and its abuses.

Administered even by Government under the closest supervision it has many faults. Granted even that the system of its administration was perfect; that all subordinates, intermeddling, as they necessarily must, with the private affairs of the people, were strictly honest, still there is the great mistake that it does not leave the people free to do as their own interests dictate to them. Fix the monopoly price at any reasonable sum, and the people will naturally take no more trouble than they are compelled to do to procure that sum. No system of fixed prices gives the elasticity which should prevail in the market of all manufactures; it will not admit of the people making greater exertions, and it curbs enterprize. Even if the Cannanore market were the best coir market in this part of the country, and the monopoly produce were sold at once on arrival to the highest bidder and the people obtained the advantage of the higher prices when they came, there would still be the disadvan-

tage of compelling them to come to Cannanore instead of seeking for a market for their produce over half the east as (if tradition is to be believed) they used to do in former days. I maintain that it would be a good measure of policy to cancel the monopoly and compel the people to seek better, but perhaps less safe, markets.

Coir monopoly.

40. There is no country, not even Great Britain, in which free trade is more required than in these islands. A glance at enclosure No. 7 will show you how little else the people have to look to for a means of livelihood than their cocoanut trees. With the single exception of Androth scarcely any food is raised on the islands. Coir-yarn is to the islanders their food and clothing. Imagine the whole of the cotton manufactures of Manchester monopolized by Government and paid for at prices which barely left subsistence to the mill-owners and mill-hands, and yet I submit that is a fair parallel on a large scale to what has been done in these islands to the manufacturers of coir-yarn.

Do.

41. But it is unnecessary to point out further the evils of a monopoly system; monopolies interfere with the course of trade, and have been condemned all over the world, and a monopoly of that which yields to the producers the necessaries of life, food, and clothing must be essentially bad.

Monopolist must protect people from loss in bad years.

Cannanore family failed to do so.

Argument for not doing so.

42. Moreover, such a monopoly entails on the monopolist the duty of protecting the people from loss in bad years, and the Cannanore family have not certainly performed this part of their engagement, for, as soon as the price of coir fell in 1826, the monopoly prices were lowered. Government, on the other hand, in their Canara islands stuck to their engagements, though for some years there was an actual loss. At the same time it might be urged, and with some plausibility, that, as during the series of bad years succeeding 1826, Government did not think fit to lower the peishcush payable by the Cannanore family, which was fixed at a time when the prices of coir were high, that therefore it was a sign that Government expected the Cannanore family to derive from the islands the same revenue as previously, which they could only do by lowering the monopoly prices. The Cannanore family do not seem to have applied for any remission, even temporary, until after the disastrous storm of 1847. Under the agreement they undertook to pay a fixed peishcush of Rupees 15,000, of which Rupees 10,000 was the portion assessable on their island trade. The trade with Minicoy, which was in former days a very considerable one, was *certainly taken into account* in this sum; but how much of it was fixed as assessable on each of the islands under the monopoly system and on Minicoy is not recorded. A very considerable portion of it must, however, have been on account of the coir monopoly. The estimate was a very inadequate one at the time of the agreement when Mr. M. Brown, of Anjarakandy, estimated the monopoly profits alone at Rupees 70,000. What led to the profits on all the revenue and income from private lands being fixed at Rupees 30,000, half of which was to be payable to Government, is not very clear; but it must be presumed that due weight was given to the general consideration that Government was expecting the family to pay a *fixed* peishcush, the greater portion of which was due on account of a trade monopoly, the profits of which would *necessarily vary* with the marked price of coir. I therefore don't think that much weight can be allowed to the fact that Government did not reduce the peishcush in the bad years succeeding 1826 as accounting for why the monopoly prices were reduced by the Cannanore family. They had in previous years enjoyed large revenues from the monopoly, and in justice to the people they should not have thrown on them the burden of the bad prices when they came. At the same time it will be seen that there is an additional argument against the plan of a *fixed* peishcush in the fact that most probably the family were, when the coir prices fell, unable to meet the Government demands and continue the favourable monopoly prices to the people. It could scarcely be expected, I think, that they would lay by, in the favourable seasons, funds to meet such a contingency as a series of unfavourable years, and therefore I think that any diminution of the original fixed peishcush, which was made in order to leave a margin for unfavourable years, was a mistake.

See paragraph 33 of the second annual report on the administration of Beebee's islands while under Government management, dated 5th January 1857.

43. And it should be noticed that as long as the monopoly is continued so long will there be a likelihood of a recurrence of this inability to keep up the monopoly prices in unfavourable years. The price of coir is on the rise, and there is no reason to think that it will not always command a considerable price in the market; but the experience of 1826 and following years shows that, at any rate, it is liable to enormous fluctuations which may at any time recur.

Likelihood of a recurrence of a series of bad years and of a reduction in the prices.

44. I do not at all wonder at the state in which the islands are; my only wonder is that the islanders have been so patient and forbearing. You will observe from the history given in enclosure 7 that when the Pandoram found the coir monopoly working unsatisfactorily under the low prices a new monopoly of nuts was imposed. The reason was obvious; the people, finding that the prices paid for coir subsequently to 1826—30 were no longer remunerative, gave up the manufacture of any but the worst coir, and allowed their nuts to ripen thoroughly with a view to sale. Then this was stopped by the imposition of the nut monopoly, the prices for which being also unremunerative the people of Kalpeni, Androth, and Kavaratti took to the manufacture of jaggery. Those of Agatti, by their trees being less productive of meerah than those of the other islands, at last found they were being driven into a corner, still they tried to earn a living by the manufacture of oil; jaggery and oil, too, would probably have next been monopolized had not the flood of light let in by Mr. Robinson in 1848 caused a re-action. Since then the administration has been weak, the coir manufacture under the influence of favourable prices assimilated to those paid in the Canara islands during the *time** the islands were under Government revived.

Consequences of a reduction in the prices.

Nut monopoly imposed.

Industry driven to manufacture of jaggery and cocoanut-oil.

* 1854-186. (*Vide* paragraph 50 of this report.)

The debts due by the Pandoram to Government were finally paid off and the islands restored to the Cannanore family, who blindly reverted to the former practice of paying unremunerative prices; and the natural result has followed, that the coir monopoly has been in abeyance, more or less, for the last six years, the administration during this time having been characterized by weakness and timidity.

45. During my visit to the islands I was at some pains to ascertain what a maund of coir-yarn really cost in manufacturing. It was asserted everywhere, both in Ameni in the Northern Cannanore Islands and in Minicoy, that coir-yarn could not be bought for 1 Rupee a maund. In Kalpeni I was informed that maunds of coir are occasionally sold at that price, but only by people who are badly off. In enclosure No. 10 you will find the result of what I believe to be pretty accurate information on this subject, and you will see that the cost of manufacture of a maund of coir-yarn varies, at the present price of rice, from Rupees 1-0-8 or 10 seers of rice in Ameni to Rupees 1-8-0 or 15 seers of rice in Minicoy, and that the average cost is Rupees 1-5-0, four-fifths or 12¼ seers of rice *plus* 7 Pies, or say 12 island seers, which is equivalent to 5⅓ moodahs of rice per candy of coir-yarn; the moodah contains about 45 island seers or 25 Macleod seers. I do not take the second Minicoy* *estimate* into account in this calculation as I am not sure whether the cost of carriage of the rice from Bengal to Minicoy was included in it. The first Minicoy estimate shows the cost when I was actually on the island, the large families then were employing women and paying them at the rates mentioned. At the same time it should be remembered that, though the actual cost of manufacture, *i. e.*, of the operations of soaking, beating, rinsing, drying, and twisting is nearly the same for all descriptions of coir-yarn, yet the Minicoy coir at present produced† is superior to that produced in the other islands, and some account must be taken of the proportionate depreciation in value of the nuts which must be plucked in a greener state. I do not claim, for the figures given, absolute precision; such a thing is unattainable seeing (1), that the manufacture is chiefly done by women in their spare moments, and (2), that I endeavoured, but with no satisfactory result, to ascertain what price they put on

Cost of production of coir-yarn.
1 maund = 30 rattals of Rupees 40 weight.
20 maunds = a candy of 600 rattals.
A rattal is very little less than 1 lb. Avoir.

* From 14⅓ Annas to Rupees 1-2-0.

† If there was no monopoly their coir would be inferior to that of the other islands.

their raw material, the cocoanut husk. This was evidently a new idea: such a thing as a ship coming to take in a cargo of husk had never entered into their heads, and they told me that if such a ship did come they would not sell the husk. I only therefore claim for the above figures approximate accuracy, and that they are nearly accurate is, I think, borne out by the fact, of which I was everywhere assured, that a maund of coir-yarn could nowhere in the islands be ordinarily purchased for 1 Rupee.

Prices paid for a candy (600 rattals) of coir-yarn.

46. Starting with these facts it remains to be seen what prices have been paid by the Rajah for the monopoly coir. I enclose a letter (enclosure No. 11) from him to my address, dated the 24th ultimo, in which he states (1), that "from time immemorial up to the year 1023 (1847-48) the northern islanders were paid a moodah of rice, of the value of a Rupee, for every 3¾ bundles of coir imported by them, or Rupees 5¾ per candy;" (2), that "from 1024 (1848-49) to 1026 (1850-51) the inhabitants of the submerged islands, viz., Androme and Kalpeni, were paid Rupees 20, and the other islanders Rupees 15, for their coir;" (3), that "from 1027 (1851-52) to 1029‡ (1853-54), the Androme and Kalpeni islanders received Rupees 17½ and other islanders Rupees 12;" (4), that "in 1041 (1865-66) the price of coir was raised to 20, and in 1044 (1868-69) to 22½ Rupees;" and that the Rajah has this year, at the pressing request of his subjects, agreed to pay 25 Rupees for the above article. He also states that were he to raise the price of coir to 30 Rupees§ it will subject him to still greater loss and grievance than he has suffered by the withdrawal of the protection of Government to his island trade, and he cannot help objecting to it on the above account and "the fear of his being required by Government to raise the price of the above article so often as the greediness of his subjects shall dictate," and he suggests that if Government, taking into consideration the loss which he would sustain by the adoption of any higher rate than Rupees 25, would restore the usual protection to his trade, and if the islanders on their part would enter into an agreement binding themselves not to apply for any concession in future, he would submit to any proposal I might make for raising the price above 25 and below 30 Rupees.

‡ The year in which Government took over the management of the islands for debt.

§ The price asked by the Kalpeni islanders.

47. I have abstracted this letter at some length because it will show you the light in which the Rajah regards the monopoly question, and I shall now point out what seems to me the error which the Rajah makes and in what light the islanders regard the question.

Some of the facts stated are wrong.

48. And in the first place, some of the facts stated are wrong; the monopoly of coir has not existed from "time immemorial" but was introduced in the latter half of last century, about the time of Hyder's invasion of Malabar, at the instigation of the Cannanore family, when the family received a great accession of power and used it in imposing this monopoly on the islanders among other things; and again, there is an error in the statement that the price paid up to 1023 was only 5¾ moodahs of rice per candy. That was the price which was being paid in 1848; but it is well known that up to 1826, when there occurred the great¶ *fall* in the price of coir, the monopoly price had been Rupees 30, payable in rice at Rupees 2¼ per moodah; the islanders received, therefore, at that time 13⅓ moodahs per candy of 20 maunds, or, deducting the twenty per cent. charged as import duty at Cannanore and the islands, there remained to them 10⅔ moodahs as the price of a candy of coir, and, considering that the cost price of a candy of coir, calculating at the average of one maund for 12 *island seers*, is only 5⅓ moodahs, the islanders then were not so badly off; for instance, as in 1848 when they were receiving only 5¾ moodahs, a bare subsistence rate.

¶From about Rupees 60 to Rupees 20.

Review of the prices paid from 1848 to 1853-54.

49. I have no accounts with me to show what the price of rice was during the years 1849 to 1854; but an approximation can be arrived at by ascertaining the price of paddy, which is given in the annual revenue reports of the district. In 1848-49 to 1850-51 the price of a moodah of paddy, *i.e.*, the $\frac{1}{120}$ part of a garce, was Rupees 1-5-5½, and, as rice is generally calculated at twice the price of paddy, the

moodah of rice may be taken as worth at that time Rupees 2-10-11. The equivalent, therefore, in rice of the Rupees 20 paid during that period to the Androme and Kalpeni islanders for a candy of coir, and of the Rupees 15 paid to the others, may be taken at $7\frac{47}{103}$ moodahs and $5\frac{61}{103}$* moodahs, respectively. Again, during the period from 1850-51 to 1853-54, the moodah of paddy was selling at Rupees 1-8-3, and, calculating the double of that as the price of a moodah of rice, it would then be fetching about Rupees 3-0-6. The equivalents in rice of the prices paid during that period would, therefore, be $5\frac{225}{291}$ moodahs to the Androme and Kalpeni people and $3\frac{279}{291}$ moodahs to the others per candy of coir. Considering that the cost of production is $5\frac{1}{3}$ moodahs, is it any wonder that we find the Agatti islanders petitioning Government so strenuously to redress their grievances in 1851? The numbers of the petitions they then presented you will find mentioned in paragraph 26.

* A bare subsistence rate.

50. The prices last mentioned seem to have been continued for a year or two after the islands were freed from attachment for Government debts in 186†. A reference to enclosure 7 will show you that up to the time when the increased rate of Rupees 20 was given the monopoly was practically in abeyance; with the increased prices a large supply came in, but the price of rice rose in the famine years, and again the supply of coir ceased. In Fusly 1275 (1865-66) rice sold on the average in Tellicherry at Rupees 4 per moodah; in Fusly 1276 (1866-67), at Rupees 4-11-6; in Fusly 1277 (1867-68), at Rupees 3-1-5¼; and in Fusly 1278 (1868-69), at Rupees 3-2-5½. When I purchased the rice for the Kalpeni Islanders in November last it was selling at Rupees 3-10-0. You will see, therefore, that the rice equivalent of the price paid from 1041 (1865-66) to 1044 (1868-69), viz., Rupees 20, was $5\frac{245}{3023}$ moodahs, and of the price paid in 1044 (1868-69) was $7\frac{163}{1211}$ moodahs per candy of coir-yarn.

And from the time the islands were given back to present time.

† See Hoozoor records.

51. The last price mentioned in the letter is Rupees 25, the rice equivalent of which, at Rupees 4† per moodah, would be 6¼ moodahs per candy.

‡ The price which the Rajah proposes to take as a standard. (*Vide* paragraph 56.)

52. In the Government islands the nominal prices paid since 1820 have been—

Prices paid in the Government islands.

	RS.	A.	P.
First class coir	25	0	0
Second ,, ,, ...	20	0	0
Third ,, ,, ...	15	0	0

payable three-fourths in rice at a fixed rate of Rupees 2 per moodah, and one-fourth in money. Government have, therefore, been paying for

	RS.	A.	P.
First class coir, 9⅜ moodahs, *plus*	6	0	4
Second ,, ,, 7½ ,, ,, ...	5	0	0
Third ,, ,, 5⅝ ,, ,, ...	5	12	0

and, taking the moodah at its average price in Tellicherry last Fusly (1278, 1868-69), viz., Rupees 3-2-5½, the money equivalent paid was for

	RS.	A.	P.
First class coir	35	13	$0\frac{9}{16}$
Second ,, ,, ...	28	10	5¼
Third ,, ,, ...	21	7	$9\frac{15}{16}$

and 70 per cent. of	Ameni	Coir is paid for as first class coir.
and 80 ,, of	Kiltan and Chetlat	
20 ,, of	Ameni	,, ,, for as second class coir.
15 ,, of	Kiltan and Chetlat	

and only 10 per cent. and 5 per cent. of Ameni and Kiltan and Chetlat Coir, respectively, is paid for as third class coir.

53. This will enable you to institute a comparison between the monopoly prices paid by Government and those paid under the Rajah's management. I am not aware on what calculation the Canara prices were first fixed; but that they are fair prices cannot be doubted, ensuring to the people the certain return of the original cost in the article in which the cost is calculated and paid for, and leaving a balance payable in money for the purchase of other articles. The prices paid, on the other hand, by the Cannanore family have been for years just barely sufficient to cover the cost of production, and in some years have even not attained that standard.

Government prices are fair prices.

54. The Rajah is of opinion that he could not pay Rupees 30 per candy without suffering great loss. To this I can only reply that Government have for years been paying over that amount for 70 to 80 per cent. of their coir without suffering loss and with considerable gain to themselves, and that, while his islands were under Government management and the same prices paid in them as in the Canara islands, there was no loss, but, on the contrary, in a few years, a large debt, which had accumulated against the Cannanore family, was paid off, and this, too, at a time not long after two out of the four islands had been laid waste by a hurricane, from the effects of which they slowly recovered during the Government management. Enclosure 7 shows that out of 90,000 cocoanut trees in *each* of the islands of Androth and Kalpeni only 8000 and 700, respectively, were left standing in 1848. The islands were attached in 1854, and a cocoanut tree takes ten years before it comes to maturity.

Rajah's views on the subject.

55. At the same time I think the Rajah is probably right that he could not afford to pay Rupees 30 for the coir which the islanders at present* make for him, and, on the other hand, it is certain the islanders will not take the trouble to make a better quality of coir if they are not paid for their trouble. It only requires that the Rajah should issue a notice that from a certain date he would pay higher and remunerative prices, and I have no doubt whatever that better coir would be received.

Rupees 30 too high a price for the present quality of coir given to the Rajahs.

* Every one acknowledged that the coir received by the Rajah is inferior even to the third class Ameni coir, though that taken by them to the open market is superior.

56. After the receipt of this letter I pointed out to the Rajah that any money price that might be fixed would be liable to alteration unless fixed on an average of the prices of rice for a series of years, and at my last interview with him he then settled finally to fix a nominal price as in the Government islands and pay two-thirds of it in rice and the remaining one-third in money after the Government plan. The price which he now agrees to pay is Rupees $27\frac{1}{2}$, two-thirds of which, *i.e.*, Rupees 18-5-4, to be payable in rice at Rupees 4 per moodah, equivalent to $4\frac{7}{12}$ moodahs, and the remaining one-third *i.e.*, Rupees 9-2-8, to be payable in money.

Final proposal of the Rajah regarding the price of coir.

57. The objection there is to this proposition is that the full cost price of the coir is not paid in rice. The monopoly is a mistake altogether; but I think that if it is decided to retain it the people have a right to say, "By monopolizing our coir, our most valuable production, the article on which we chiefly depend for food and clothing, you deprive us of all benefit which we should reap from a good market; it is only fair, therefore, that you should sustain any losses by a bad one; what we, therefore, claim is that the full cost of production shall be paid to us in the article in which we pay for it, that is, in rice, quite irrespective of its market price." They have a right, I think, to demand this at the very least, and I presume it was on some such principle that the Canara prices were first fixed.

Objection to his proposal.

58. The Kalpeni islanders demanded Rupees 30 per candy; the Androth people agreed to send coir equal to that produced in the Canara islands if the Rajah would pay them the prices paid by Government, to which he agreed. With the exception of a small section of the Kavaratti people, who said that if all their grievances were redressed they would be content to take the Government prices, the Kavaratti and Agatti islanders would not listen to any proposition short of the Government taking over the islands altogether from the Rajah.

Prices claimed by the islanders during my visit.

59. I observe that the Rajah's last proposition (paragraph 53) would give the islanders a better price than Government are paying at the present time, for their worst coir would give them about the same price as Government are paying for the second class coir and would not give them a remunerative price for coir equal to the best from the Canara islands. I obtained specimens of coir from all the islands; that which I found in the Pandoram godowns was much coarser than the worst of the Ameni coir, but it was evident, from other specimens I saw, that all the Cannanore slands can produce coir quite as good as the Canara coir; indeed, I was assured by a man in Androth that a European merchant in Calicut had offered him from Rupees 70 to Rupees 75 for the best coir he could make, and I have ascertained that the ordinary coir produced in Kalpeni fetches Rupees 35 to Rupees 37 in the open market at Calicut; two cargoes of it have been sold since my return from the islands. The Kalpeni islanders, too, asserted that they could make better coir than that of the Canara islands, and I do not doubt it looking to the quality of their trees.

Capability of the islands to produce as good coir as that now received by Government in Canara islands.

60. The Rajah need, therefore, I think, have not the slightest doubt about his being supplied with coir equal or superior to that of Government. He is of opinion that the first step towards getting a higher price than that which he agrees to pay should come from the islanders; but it is quite certain, I think, that a higher price should first be held out by him as an inducement. The Rajah would do well, in my opinion, to offer the prices paid by Government. They are not such as to induce the people to manufacture a very much better kind; but they are fair prices for a fair article, and, under a monopoly system which curbs enterprize, that is about as much as can be expected. That the Rajah would be a loser is, I think, a mistake. It will take, of course, a long time for him to gain the confidence of the people, and for some years he may not be able to derive such a revenue as he might expect. The result of the three-and-a-half years' management by Government, from November 1854 to June 1858, notwithstanding the payment of the whole annual peishcush of 15,000 Rupees due upon Cannanore as well as the islands, showed a surplus of nearly Rupees 15,000,* and this at a time when the islands of Androth and Kalpeni were a burden rather than a gain, on account of the devastation wrought by the storm of 1847, and when no revenue was derived from Minicoy for more than a year owing to disturbances.

Rajah thinks that islanders should volunteer to produce better coir.

Better price should be offered by him.

		RS.	
* Net receipts	...	67,000	for 3½ years.
Peishcush	...	52,500	
Total	..	14,500	

These are the only accounts of the Government management I have with me.

61. The prices paid by Government did not certainly protect them from loss during the unfavourable years, and no more will they protect the Rajah if such a fluctuation in the price of coir again occurs; but such a contingency is natural to the system, and the only way in which it can be fully met is, in my opinion, to abolish the monopoly altogether.

Government prices will not protect from loss if prices fluctuate as in 1826.

62. My recommendation regarding this monopoly, therefore, is that Government should point out to the Rajah the mistake he makes in giving unremunerative prices for the monopoly coir; (2), advise him to give the prices now paid by Government to the Canara islands, or† *equivalent prices* fixed on the average price of rice, say for the last ten years; (3), promise him every assistance in maintaining the coir monopoly if he pays such prices; and (4), inform him that, as soon as he is willing to enter into another agreement, they will be prepared to reduce the peishcush to a reasonable amount on condition that he abolishes the monopolies, introduces free trade into the islands, and raises a revenue in some other less objectionable way. I would also propose that no assistance should be given to him to force the people to give the coir at the price he now proposes, and that it should be intimated to him that the state of feeling in the islands, particularly in Kavaratti and Agatti, against his administration is such that any attempt to enforce his authority by arms would be viewed by Government with displeasure as likely to lead to a revolt. My reasons for this recommendation are embodied in what goes before; but I may here recapitulate the main points, viz., (1), that our own experience proves that the monopoly revenue

Recommendations regarding the coir monopoly.

† A statemnte of the equivalent prices.

of the Rajah's islands, even when Government monopoly prices are paid, can do more than pay the costs of administration and the Government peishcush fixed on all the Rajah's possessions; but (2), that our own experience in the Canara islands teaches that the revenue, when the Government monopoly prices are paid, will not defray the costs of administration and the Government peishcush when the price of coir fluctuates as much as it did in 1826 and the following years; and (3), that it is unjust to the people to lower the prices whenever the monopoly does not pay.

Cowrie monopoly.

63. Regarding the cowrie monopoly I found that the people had not much to object to. The cowrie monopoly is in force in Minicoy also, and the proof that the management of this monopoly is not a grievance is shown by the state of feeling in that island. The Minicoy people, from what I learned, would not on any account submit to a monopoly of coir. There is an impression prevalent that they once rebelled when its introduction was attempted. The prices paid for cowries have been good; the Pandoram has found it to be to its advantage to give occasionally even higher prices than those obtainable in the coast markets, and the price which the Rajah agreed to give the Kalpeni and Androth islanders, viz., 8 Annas per island measure, satisfied them. The Kavaratti and Agatti people would, as I have before mentioned, listen to no propositions on the understanding that the islands were again to be put under the Rajah. It is different with cowries and with coir. The people see little hardship in the Rajah claiming a royalty in cowries, a natural production of the reefs of their islands and only requiring to be picked up. Those who choose can always earn a day's wages by fishing for them. It is clear, therefore, that if fair wages are not paid no one will take the trouble to gather them, and to this I attribute the fact that the Pandoram prices have always been good. It would be different, of course, if the people were compelled to fish for them, as used to be the case, and were paid only at subsistence rates like slaves. I could hear of no recent instance of this having been done.

Tortoiseshell, holothuria, and ambergris.

64. The same, to a great extent, may be said of the royalties in tortoiseshell and holothuria, the only other products besides ambergris now monopolized. Unless the Pandoram pays remunerative prices none will be forthcoming. The manufacture of holothuria has apparently been suspended for some time, and the people of Androth and Kalpeni had no objection to the present prices given for tortoiseshell, viz., Rupees (3) three and less per rattal of Rupees 40 weight according to quality. Ambergris is of very rare occurrence, and from what I could learn the lucky finder is generally well rewarded.

Certain monopolies, &c., abolished since 1848.

65. You will observe, on perusal of enclosure 7, that (1) the cocoanut monopoly; (2), the Morinda citron and lime monopoly; (3), the salt and tobacco monopolies; and (4), Pilot customs, have all been abolished. Their abolition was mainly due, I understand, to the recommendations made by the Board of Revenue in 1849 on a review of Mr. Robinson's reports. Besides these the islands, it should be remembered, were under Government management from 1854 to 186.*

* *Vide* paragraph 50.

Nuzzeranas.

66. Nuzzeranas still have to be given for audiences for conferring titles, &c. It is a relic of the ancient rule, which might well be abolished in the case of mere audiences on business. A statement which I was able to procure of the Nuzzeranas lately paid is included in the record of Petition No. 70 (q. v.)

Improvement in the administration.

67. Improvement has taken place in the payment of the island establishments. In Kalpeni, Androth, Kavaratti, and Agatti the Karyakar or Agent gets a sufficient salary of Rupees 15 per mensem, and in Minicoy he enjoys some Pandoram land. In all the islands the Conicopillay or Accountant gets Rupees 8, and the two Nadpals or village servants two moodahs of rice per annum. With this improvement in their pay the old customary and arbitrary fees* and levies* have been abolished, and with them the fees exacted by the Mukyastars in deciding cases. In only one island, Kalpeni, did I hear any complaint against the latter similar to those which were rife in 1848 (*vide* paragraph 10). Note 50 in Mr. Robinson's report on the "Mukyastars"

* For a detailed account of them see Petition No. 69.

Mukyastars or elders of the islands.

is valuable, as the result of his experience in working with them in the Canara islands. He says that their assistance is desirable, but their integrity is sometimes questionable. I asked those of Androth to decide one or two petty cases while I was there, and from their intimate knowledge of the people and locality they would evidently be of the greatest assistance to a judicial officer. At the same time I can quite understand their being unable to keep themselves clear of all intrigues, and I doubt whether they would be impartial judges of matters in which they had an interest. In paragraphs 14, 15, 17, and 37 I have dwelt on the state of feeling which exists between the Karnavar class, from which the Mukyastars are invariably selected, and the classes below them. Equity would, I think, support the latter against the former, particularly where there was no service condition in the contract, and in such cases the Mukyastars would not be unbiassed judges. According to the orders at present in force the Karyakar can overrule the futwa (decision) of the Mukyastars, and that is, I think, a wise provision, which should be retained and acted on when necessary. At the same time the Mukyastars' opinion should be taken in every case and committed to writing.

Records of criminal cases.

68. I have already noticed the fact that no records of ordinary criminal cases are forthcoming. This is an omission which the Rajah would do well to rectify. It is implied, I think, in the Hukumnamas (enclosures Nos. 5 and 6) that there is to be a written record. It would not be necessary to take down depositions in the petty cases which the Karryastars have authority to punish; but two things should, I think, always be recorded in all cases, civil and criminal, viz., the Mukyastars' opinion and the Karryastars' decision.

State of the law, and procedure.

69. There is no written law: civil, criminal, fiscal, and commercial matters are all ruled by custom, of which the exponents are the Mukyastars, and, of course, as in all patriarchal governments, the Rajah's word is law to his people. He has lately evinced a desire to frame a code of laws, and one is, I think, certainly necessary for the regulation of his relations with the people in matters relating to the monopolies and his private property and trade. He has asked for assistance in the framing of it, which I shall willingly give him. Enclosure No. 12 is a schedule of the punishments which may be awarded in ordinary petty cases of theft, assault, trespass, &c. All grave cases of arson, stabbing, &c., are adjudicable only by the Rajah himself at Cannanore, whither the parties and witnesses are to be sent after preliminary inquiry in the island. Enclosure No. 13 is an abstract of certain cases tried by the Agent, referred to in paragraph 26, in Kavaratti, which he also visited. One man was fined for what is styled the grave offence of conveying, without orders, to Calicut the Europeans wrecked on Senhelipar and selling a coir rope in Malabar. Two others are fined for landing, without orders, provisions from a steam ship, probably the *Feroos*, despatched from Bombay in 1851 at the request of Mr. Conolly on an application from the Beebee, who afterwards objected to paying for the provisions given to the Kavaratti and Agatti islanders, and a third man in Agatti was fined for having signed a petitien to Government against the Pandoram authority and for assembling with the headmen in the mosque to discuss their grievances. These are not recent cases certainly, but they show the kind of justice that is sometimes dispensed. Of late years the islanders, especially of Agatti and Kavaratti, have been too independent to allow such cases to occur.

State of crime.

70. The people assured me, as they did Mr. Robinson, that serious cases never happen. I tested this statement by inquiry in every possible way, and was of opinion finally that there is much of truth in it. I obtained from the Government Monegar of Ameni a list of the offences which occurred in the Canara islands in 1867-68. Only two serious charges were brought, one of which, arson, was dismissed by the Assistant Collector; in the other, a wounding case, the parties were forwarded to the coast for trial. I do not wonder at the paucity of crime—strangers are so few, every one knows every one else on the island. I was astonished frequently at the knowledge displayed by the Mukyastars of the names of even the lowest people in their deshoms. Some of them could tell not only the names of the heads of all families in their deshoms, but even of the youngest children. It is easy to understand, therefore, that every one knows every other one's business, and, if anything suspicious

occurs, justice is administered roughly and sharply. Going out at night is an offence if it cannot be satisfactorily explained.

Civil cases decided so as to benefit the Pandoram.

71. Civil justice is often administered after a fashion that would lead one to think that the sole aim was the aggrandizement of the Rajah's private property. I have already pointed out one or two cases of this in reviewing the subjects of the petitions brought under my notice at the islands, and in this, as in most things connected with the administration, I note an absence of all regard for public opinion.

Mismanagement of the Pandoram private lands.

72. The management of the Rajah's private lands in the islands is of the most wasteful description. They are, generally speaking, the worst lands, the lands which, up to the time when the private ownership of all waste lands was claimed, it had not been worthwhile to cultivate. The trees are scattered, and look unhealthy. Looking at the length of the islands from the lagoons one can almost tell to within a yard where the Pandoram garden begins and the people's gardens end. There is an exception to this at Minicoy, where the Pandoram trees are quite as thick, owing to the greater zeal that has been there manifested in the service, and owing to the rank jungle under the trees which protects the young cocoanut plants from the rays of the sun. But in one and all the management is most wasteful. I may mention one instance of this in Minicoy; the jungle under the trees, and the trees themselves, harbour myriads of rats, which seem to depend for their food and drink on the cocoanuts alone. The quantity of cocoanuts annually destroyed by them more than trebles the quantity plucked and exported, so the Rajah's Agent told me, and from my own observation I should say that his estimate was very considerably within the mark. In walking along a broad path recently made for the Rajah's convenience from one end of the island to the other, and which had evidently been swept only a day or two before, I examined the nuts which had dropped upon the path from the trees overhead, and I am certainly within the mark when I say that for six sound nuts that I saw there were thirty that had had holes eaten into them by rats and the kernels extracted. The Agent informed me that over 300,000 nuts were exported last year, so that, even by his own admission, 900,000 had been destroyed by rats alone, and I believe that, 1,500,000 would have been more correct. They have tried to kill and to poison them, but it is of no use. A few die from poison, and the rest are immediately alarmed, and as for killing them it is out of the question: they chiefly inhabit the trees, and when men go up to kill them there they drop into the thick screw pine scrub, where neither man nor dog can follow them. The only remedy, of course, is that people should be invited to settle and clear the scrub, and that the ground and trees be leased out to them on improving tenures similar to those of this district. One would think that a system of this kind would have been introduced long ago in all the islands to the mutual benefit of both tenant and landlord; but the principle acted on seems to have been altogether one-sided, in looking only to the interest of the landlord and leaving the tenant out of account. Nothing is more certain than that the tenant will not permanently improve land unless either he is certain to reap the benefits of his improvement or be compensated for them if turned out. In none of the islands could I hear of any inducement being held out to people to settle on and improve the Pandoram lands; leases have been given of some portions, but only for a year or two at a time. In Kavaratti there were great complaints against the arbitrary raising of the Karayma rents on certain lands leased to the descendants of the original owners who had forfeited them in various ways, the Karayma renters being usually considered permanent renters on more or less favourable terms.

There should be an annual report.

73. On the whole, the administration of the islands seems to me to require that in future all the subjects connected with it should be thoroughly criticised. They would never have fallen into the state in which they are now had the Cannanore family been obliged, like most other dependent rulers, to submit periodical reports of their administration, and I would suggest that in future the Rajah be requested to report annually on all branches of his administration showing what has been done in each, and that this annual report be submitted, through your office, to Government, with such statements as might be considered necessary.

74. The people, too, should be encouraged to come forward to express their grievances. Fining them for daring to present complaints to Government against the administration, as seems to have been done in 1851, should evidently be struck out of the list of offences, and with increased enlightenment and a more liberal treatment I have no doubt that such offences would cease.

People should be encouraged to speak out instead of being fined for doing so.

75. I am not sure that the Rajah would be disinclined to abolish the monopoly altogether, provided the Karar were not endangered. He almost consented to it at one of my late interviews with him ; but his great fear evidently is that the ruling authority should be taken out of his hands, and on this point he can only be assured by Government. There has always existed, and there still exists, a very strong feeling in the family against anything that seems to open up a way to the cancelment of the Karar of 1796. The Rajah remarked to me that he thought his applying for a permanent reduction of the peishcush would be equivalent to asking that the Karar should be cancelled, to which he added with warmth he would not consent "even if it were to save his life." You will find among the petitions several requesting that the islands of Androth, Kavaratti, and Agatti be attached and managed by Government (see Nos. 41, 45, 69, 70, and 71). The feeling on this subject is quite unanimous in Agatti, nearly quite so in Kavaratti, and generally so in Androth. I don't think, however, that their requests should be listened to : all differences hitherto have so evidently been the result of blind mismanagement of the coir monopoly that I think, if these are redressed and common justice introduced into the islands in other matters, the administration will succeed. The Rajah and his predecessors have not shown themselves backward hitherto in introducing reforms such as the abolition of the cocoanut and other monopolies, and the placing of the establishment on a footing that makes them independent of the arbitrary fees and levies formerly in vogue, and these acts give promise, I think, that in future other evils will cease.

Rajah would not be disinclined to abolish the monopolies.

Petitions from the people praying Government to take over the islands.

76. It will be asked, if the monopoly of coir, cowries, &c., is abolished, what other system is to be introduced. To this I would answer that the same system which has been found to work well in Minicoy should be introduced into the other islands.

Suggestion as to system to be introduced if the monopolies are abolished.

There* all adult males and married females, except of the Malikan families, pay a tax, at the rate of 20 rattals (about 20 lbs. Avoir.) of coir each male and 5 rattals each female, per annum. One of each house or family, and the only single person in a house, are exempted from tax. Toddy-drawers who carry on their business on an extensive scale have to pay 24 aduvas of sugar each instead of coir. Toddy-drawers on a less extensive scale, *i.e.*, those who do not make sugar at the rate of 4 aduvas daily, are taxed with coir only, and even when the sugar rate is paid it is the man who climbs the trees who is taxed at the sugar rate : his family pay only the coir-tax. Besides, this people, who choose to give up climbing trees and making sugar, and who instead go to sea or become mass-fishers, are exempted from the sugar-tax and are assessed only at the coir rate. The sugar-tax is heavier than the coir-tax ; but then the tree climbers have the advantage over the sailors that they are always at home with their families, and over the fishermen that their trade is more lucrative but less pleasant. These are the opinions current in the island, and they are generally acquiesced in, and the state of feeling shows that the system works well.

* See enclosure No. 9.

The coir-tax may be estimated at about 1 Rupee per head of the males and about 4 Annas per head of married females, and the sugar-tax at about Rupees 3½ per head, the price being 7 aduvas for a Rupee.

Besides the above, fifty Mass Fish, probably worth about Rupees 2½, are due annually from each Mass Boat. There are eleven Mass Boats altogether, and each odee on its arrival from Bengal contributes five candies of rice, say from Rupees 15 to Rupees 25. There are seven odees that trade to Bengal one trip per annum.

The present income from coir and sugar taxes is stated to be 371 tulams of coir and 768 aduvas of sugar, or in money value on the island about Rupees 600. Cowries are paid for at the rate of two island measures of salt per 500 cowries. The salt is brought from Goa, where it costs about Rupees 3½ per candy of 600 rattals.

It is impossible to state exactly what the whole revenue is, because of the way in which fiscal and commercial matters are intermixed; but it does not seem that the Rajah derives more than from Rupees 1,000 to Rupees 1,200 per annum from the people, all sources of income included. This is not very much on a population of nearly 2500. The taxes might be objected to on the ground that they fall equally heavily on the rich and poor; but it should be remembered that, though in the nature of a full tax on adults, the tax is a cheap one, considering that it is paid for in labour. Even by the very poorest the raw material of coir-yarn can always be had for the mere asking, and 20 rattals of yarn is only the work of three, or, at most, four days, a year.

General considerations.

77. Moreover, it is only just that the taxes on all the islanders should be light; though belonging to the Empire, they are practically out of it. Great consideration is due, I think, to their isolated position. They enjoy only the safety from attack enjoyed by the rest of the Empire, and do not participate in any of the many other benefits conferred on the people of the mainland. The tax on the people of this district is at present a very little under 2 Rupees a head. The tax on the islanders, including those of Minicoy, is fixed at a rate exceeding this on the average, and, when the monopoly islands alone are regarded, the rate is very much in excess. Rupees 10,000 was fixed as the portion of the peishcush payable on the islands, being one-half of Rupees 20,000, the supposed revenue from the monopoly and trade. The whole population is only 9239, from which, if the population of Minicoy is deducted, there remains a population of 6746, assessable with by far the largest portion of this Rupees 20,000. The Rajah maintains that they are assessable with the whole* of it.

* See on the subject the second annual report on the administration of the Cannanore islands, dated 5th January 1857.

Recommendations.

78. In concluding this report, I have the honour most respectfully to make the following recommendations :—

I.—That the unremunerative monopoly prices for coir should be changed, and that the present Government rates in the Canara islands should be given.

II.—That only on the latter condition should assistance be given in enforcing the monopoly by stopping vessels not bearing proper port clearances from the Rajah's Agents in the islands.

III.—That a promise be held out that, in the event of his consenting to abolish the monopolies, introduce free trade, and raise a revenue in the manner now in force in Minicoy, or any less objectionable plan than the present one, a fresh agreement be drawn up reducing the amount of fixed peishcush payable.

IV.—That the Rajah be informed that any attempt to enforce the present or proposed monopoly prices for coir would be viewed with displeasure as likely to lead to a breach of the peace.

V.—That, in the event of the monopolies being continued, the other proposed monopoly rates be sanctioned, viz., (1), eight (8) Annas per island measure (vallam) for cowries; (2), Rupees (3) three and less per rattal of Rupees (40) forty weight for tortoiseshell according to quality; and (3), discretionary prices for holothuria and ambergris.

VI.—That Nuzzeranas for mere audiences on business be abolished.

VII.—That an annual administration report be made, accompanied by such statements as Government may see fit to prescribe.

VIII.—That a record of the Mukyastars' futwa and of the Karryakars' reasons for decisions and sentence be recorded in each case tried on the islands; that grave charges be tried only in the presence of the accuseds, who should be allowed to cross-examine; and that a code of rules prescribing penalties for breaches of the monopoly and orders relating to the Rajah's private property and trade be drawn up.

IX.—That in all cases in which the property is decided to be liable to escheatment or confiscation a special report be made of the circumstances in the annual report.

X.—That a list of any balances that may now be standing against the people in the Pandoram books be made out for their information, and that henceforth annually, when coir or other monopoly products are received, a statement be given to each individual in writing showing his exact position as he stands indebted in the Pandoram books and any deductions that may have been made from the sum payable to him for coir, &c.

XI.—That some one be specially deputed by the Rajah to inquire into the boundary and other grievances at Kalpeni, to make a rough pymash account of the people's holdings, and to record in writing his decision and reasons for it in each of the cases that were brought to notice and any others that there may be. A regular survey of all the islands is required, but that is not very urgent at the present moment.

79. There are other points connected with the Administration which could be pointed out in reviewing the annual administration reports suggested, and which it is not very necessary should be now alluded to.

80. It is very necessary, I think, that a general pardon should be extended to all people who have broken through the monopoly rules and disregarded the Rajah's authority of late years, and I would recommend that one of the officers who accompanied me should be deputed to visit the islands again at the Rajah's expense and clearly make known to the people whatever arrangements may be finally sanctioned.

No. 39. From SULTAN MOOSSA ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 16th November 1870.

I beg you will have the goodness to lay the accompanying mourning letter before His Excellency in Council at your earliest convenience.

From SULTAN MOOSSA ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 16th November 1870.

With feelings of the deepest regret I beg most respectfully to announce to your Excellency in Council the death of my much-lamented uncle, Sultan Abdoorahaman Ali Rajah of Cannanore, who breathed his last yesterday at 4 P.M. after a short illness, and his remains were consigned to the grave this morning at 9 o'clock.

No. 40. From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vytry, 19th November 1870, No. 109.

I have the honour to inform you that I have this day received a report from the Sub-Collector announcing the death of Sultan Ali Rajah of Cannanore.

No. 41. From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Vytry, 28th November 1870, No. 111.

In continuation of my letter of the 19th instant, No. 109, I have the honour to report that the succession to the title of the Cannanore Rajah devolves on his eldest nephew (sister's son), by name Moossa Ali Rajah, who is now aged 35, and who is married to a daughter of the late Rajah.

2. No dispute as to his title has been, or is likely to be, raised.

No. 42. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 4th March 1871, No. 969.

Read the following letter from W. LOGAN, Esq., Acting Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Manjeri, 23rd February 1871, No. 51.

Some time ago the numbering of the houses in Cannanore town was commenced as a preliminary step to the taking of the census.

2. Sultan Ali Rajah wrote to me at Tellicherry remonstrating against it and requesting it might be discontinued. I thought that any misapprehensions he had regarding the measure would be removed if he were furnished with copies of the instructions issued on the subject. I accordingly sent him copies of the General Instructions, of the order to enumerators, and of a District order of Mr. MacGregor's, and requested him to be so good as to give the Tahsildar the necessary assistance to enable him to carry out the numbering of the houses. In furtherance of the same object Mr. Buick had an interview with him on the 18th instant, and the result Mr. Buick reports was that Sultan Ali Rajah positively declined to allow the numbering of the houses to be proceeded with, though he did not appear to object to the taking of the actual census. I am not without hope that Sultan Ali Rajah may be brought to a different resolution if appealed to direct from this office; but, in order that there may be no delay in case he should still decline to listen to reason, I think it right to let the Board know, with a view to the eliciting of an expression of opinion on the part of the Board and of Government, regarding the course that should be adopted.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. The Board are not aware whether Sultan Ali Rajah has the power to prevent the numbering of houses in Cannanore; but, if he does, an accurate census of the town will be impossible.

(True Copy and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Acting Secretary.

No. 43. From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Calicut, 10th March 1871, No. 17.

I have the honour to forward, for the orders of Government, copy of a letter received from the Rajah of Cannanore.

2. According to the order in Council, published in Gazette of 21st June 1864, page 1209, the Rajah is entitled to a salute of seven guns. The privilege was withdrawn from the present Rajah's uncle under instructions contained in G. O., dated 15th February 1866, No. 234, Judicial Department.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Acting Collector of Malabar, dated Cannanore, 16th February 1871.

I beg you will have the goodness to move Government, at your earliest convenience, for the restoration of the salute and other honours conceded to the representatives of my house by the British Government.

No. 44. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 18th March 1871.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter dated 5th December 1870, which came to hand on the 17th instant, I have the honour to state, for the information of Government, that I feel highly honoured by the duty which the above letter imposes upon me, and am writing to the Collector of Malabar for advice as regards the process of taking the census of the people residing within the limits of my Karar land.

2. In the meantime I beg you will have the goodness to assure His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council that I shall always be most happy to meet any requisition consistent with the rights and privileges secured to my house by the last Treaty, in the hope that Government will be kindly pleased to reciprocate my loyalty and devotion by replying to the representations made by my predecessor, the late Rajah, under dates the 23rd June and 1st July 1870, and restoring to me the salute with the usual honours I had applied for, through the Acting Collector of Malabar, in my letter of date the 16th February last, copy whereof is herewith submitted.

No. 45. Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th April 1871.

Read the following letter from A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Secretary to the Board of Revenue, dated Calicut, 22nd March 1871.

I have the honour to submit, herewith, copies of Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners of Cannanore, and of a letter addressed to me by the Officer Commanding Malabar and Canara, on the subject of taking the census of the cantonment, Cannanore.

2. It will be seen that both the Municipal Commissioners and the Officer Commanding inform me that they are unable to undertake the work.

3. Only a very small portion of the cantonment is at present, as the Board are aware, included in the municipality; the rest is situated within Ali Rajah's Karar limits. The Rajah, however, has simply fiscal power there; in all other respects it is under the Military authorities. I am in communication with the Rajah only on the subject of the census of his Karar lands outside the cantonment.

4. Further, it may be observed that the barracks, fort, parcherry, and other important buildings are situated without the present limits of the municipality, and it is obvious that the census operations can only be satisfactorily carried out there through military agency.

5. If, as I believe, the census of other cantonments is to be taken by the Military authorities, I do not see why Cannanore should be treated exceptionally.

I have, however, the honour to solicit early orders on the subject.

As yet nothing has been done either by the Commissioners or the Officer Commanding towards preparing to take the census of the tract in question.

EXTRACT of the Proceedings of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Cannanore at a Meeting held on the 16th February 1871.

* * * *

2. Read letter, No. 54-A., dated 11th January 1871, from President of the Commission, forwarding proposed plan for taking census of municipalities.

Resolved, that the President be informed that the Commissioners apprehend great difficulty in carrying out the taking of a census of this municipality owing to so large a portion of it being situated in Karar limits in which the Act has been suspended, and which would consequently prevent the numbering of houses in those parts. The Commissioners further see no probability of being able to obtain anything like reliable information until the Municipal Act is brought into operation throughout the whole of their limits.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) G. BRIGGS,
Vice-President.

From the Officer Commanding Malabar and Canara, to the Collector of Malabar, dated Cannanore, 11th March 1871, No. 39.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 498, dated 24th ultimo, and, in reply, to inform you that previously to its receipt no intimation had reached me to the effect that so much of paragraph 45 of the General Instructions for the Census to be taken on the 15th November next as regards the said census being taken by the Commanding Officer would in any way be considered applicable to Cannanore, owing to the temporary suspension of the Municipal Act within certain portions of the cantonment technically known as "Karar limits."

2. Notwithstanding the aforesaid suspension of the Act as regards the land and houses the property of Ali Rajah of Cannanore, I consider that the census of the whole cantonment should be taken by the municipality, both outside and inside the "Karar limits," not alone because they have funds at their disposal to meet the necessary expenditure in taking the census, but because they will doubtless find it an easy matter to appoint the necessary enumerators, having already tax collectors who could perform the work.

3. I would beg to remind you, moreover, that a good proportion of the income derived by the municipality is obtained by taxation levied on all the Government buildings and on the horses of the Field Battery of Royal Artillery located within "Karar limits."

4. But, apart from these considerations, I am of opinion that the difficulties of undertaking the census by the Military authorities would be perfectly insuperable.

5. In fact, it is not at all apparent to me how the census of this cantonment can be taken unless by the Municipal Commissioners.

Submitted for the orders of Government.

2. Under the peculiar circumstances of the case the only means of ensuring an accurate census is for the Collector to conduct it himself.

3. He will, of course, be assisted by the Commanding Officer as far as regards military buildings and lines, and by the municipality as regards the limits within which the municipal law is in force.

4. The objection of the Rajah to having the houses numbered is brought to the notice of Government in Board's Proceedings dated 4th March 1871, No. 969. The objection is probably rather to the interference of the municipality than to the operation of numbering.

(True Copies and Extract.)

(Signed) J. GROSE,
Acting Secretary.

No. 46. From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Calicut, 29th May 1871, No. 45.

I have the honour to transmit a memorial from Sultan Ali Rajah regarding the subject of my communication of the 10th March.

2. I do not recommend any special privilege be inggranted to the Rajah in regard to peons, belts, and would simply leave him in the same position as others.

3. The salute, as I observed before, is due in accordance with the orders of 1864; but, if the list were revised so as to exclude the Rajah, it would, I think, prove beneficial in the way of removing from his mind a misconception as to his position. Though possessed of no semblance of authority save in regard to certain sundry sources of revenue, he has already twice brought the census operations to a stand-still.

4. In regard to the Laccadive Islands the late Rajah's authority had virtually come to an end, as I showed in my report, owing to maladministration, and since the succession of the young Rajah there are no signs of matters mending.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 25th May 1871.

As I am the present representative of the Cannanore family and recognized as such by your Excellency's Government, I beg most respectfully that your Lordship in Council will be pleased to direct the Civil and Military authorities in Malabar to restore to me the honours of which my immediate predecessor had been unfortunately deprived, viz., a salute of seven guns on my entering and quitting the cantonment, together with the privilege of entertaining peons wearing belts and badges over their shoulders.

No. 47. From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Calicut, 22nd June 1871, No. 49.

I have the honour to inform you that the Cannanore Rajah has now failed to pay four kists, amounting to Rupees 20,000. Of this, a sum of Rupees 5,000 may be set off against a similar payment due to the Rajah for the Ameni Islands.

2. Pending orders of Government on my letter of the 16th August 1870, No. 82, I have not thought it advisable to proceed to distraint, but no other mode of recovery is open.

3. I have the honour to request early orders on the subject.

No. 48. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 1st August 1871.

I did myself the honour of addressing Government, through the Collector of Malabar, on the 25th May last for the restoration of the salute, &c., to which, as the actual representative of the Cannanore family, I am justly entitled, and, as I have not since heard anything in reply, I beg you will have the goodness to let me know whether, or not, any order has been passed on the subject.

2. Anxiously awaiting the favour of an early reply.

No. 49. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 19th August 1871.

With reference to my letter to you of the 1st instant, which has not been replied to, I beg you will have the goodness to lay the accompanying address before the Right Honourable the Governor in Council at their next sitting.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 19th August 1871.

I took the liberty of addressing your Lordship in Council, through the District Collector, on the 25th May 1871, praying for the restoration of the honours conceded to my house by the British Government, and which had been withheld from my predecessor in 1866 on account of certain unfounded suspicions to which none of my family is accountable, and have not heard from your Excellency's Government in reply.

I, therefore, beg to annex a duplicate of the same in the humble hope that your Excellency in Council will kindly award thereto your earliest and best consideration.

No. 50. From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 3rd September 1871.

I will feel extremely obliged by your laying the accompanying address before His Excellency the Governor in Council at their next sitting.

From SULTAN ALI RAJAH of Cannanore, to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, dated Cannanore, 3rd September 1871.

Petitions submitted by my predecessor dated 23rd June and 1st July 1870 protesting against the introduction of the income-tax and road-cess within the Karar.
Memorials submitted by me under dates the 25th May and 9th August 1871 for the restoration of the salute and other honours.

I beg most respectfully to invite your Excellency's earliest attention to the representations, as per margin, submitted by my Predecessor, the late Sultan Ali Rajah of Cannanore, and subsequently by me, through the Chief Secretary and the Collector of Malabar, in the humble hope that your Excellency in Council will no longer deny to my house the consideration which is being invariably awarded to the meanest British subject in Malabar.

No. 51. From A. MACGREGOR, Esq., Collector of Malabar, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Calicut, 22nd September 1871, No. 71.

		RS.	A.	P.
Fusly 1279 (18-6970)	...	5,000	0	11
,, 1280 (1870-71)	...	15,000	0	11
,, 1281 (1871-72)	...	5,000	0	0
Total...		25,000	1	10

In continuation of my letter dated 22nd June 1871 I have the honour to inform you that the amounts noted in the margin, aggregating Rupees 25,000-1-10, remain unpaid by Sultan Ali Rajah of Cannanore. Of this, Rupees 10,500 may be taken as a set off against a similar payment due to the Rajah on the Ameni islands for the last and current years.

2. Pending orders on my letter dated 16th August 1870, No 82, no coercive measures have been adopted.

No. 52. From the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Mangalore, 10th November 1871, No. 80-C.

I have the honour to report, for the information of Government, that in a recen visit to Cannanore I have ascertained that the existing municipality of the station is not working satisfactorily.

2. The estimates for the present year do not appear to have been passed by Government, and I have been assured that no funds remain in hand and that the pay of the municipal servants is already three months in arrears. The Commissioners, moreover, are greatly discouraged in their labours by the difficulties they have to contend with.

3. The cause of the unsatisfactory working of the municipality appears to me to be due to the fact that the municipality has no power to impose taxes, or to interfere, as regards order and cleanliness, over property within what is known as "Karar limits," viz., lands which the Sultan of Cannanore has a claim upon. These lands are capriciously distributed all over the cantonment. They include the rather populous settlement of Barnacherry, which is in close proximity to the European barracks, and the "Camp Bazaar," also a thickly populated part, while numerous houses built for European occupation are also within these Karar limits. The jurisdiction of the municipality, in fact, extends only to the most unimportant portions of the military cantonment and leaves untouched the whole of the native town of Old Cannanore, which in many important respects is sadly in need of sanitary and municipal control.

4. Even within the cantonment the irregular distribution of these Karar lands is such that municipal taxation presses very unequally on the population. The residents outside these lands are taxed, while those who occupy houses within Karar limits pay no tax at all although they use municipal roads and benefit by municipal conservancy. This state of things, I need not say, is unsatisfactory to the taxpayers.

5. My own impression, after a careful inspection of the various localities, is that, to be of any use, the municipality must be made to include not only the whole of the cantonment, but the native town as well. If there are difficulties in the way of effecting this most desirable union in municipal administration, then I think it

would be better to subject the whole of the area within cantonment limits to the cantonment regulations, and to deal separately with the old town of Cannanore as a municipality.

6. The truth is, that so long as the old town of Cannanore and the village of Barnacherry remain without sanitary control they are dangerous *foci* of disease, from their proximity to the European barracks.

The natural situations of these suburbs are favourable. They have healthy soil and water; but, if they are permitted to remain in a filthy state, with neglected drainage and sewerage, we cannot hope to preserve European troops from those diseases which have an affinity with dirt and insanitary conditions. Only in the beginning of the present year these two places were affected by epidemic cholera, which, however (thanks to the forethought of the Military and Medical authorities), did not extend to the British troops.

7. I am aware that the difficulties of the Cannanore Municipality have already been brought to the notice of Government; but, as I believe that municipal supervision of the present limited area can be productive of no good, either to the soldiers or the general public, I feel that I ought to place my views before Government, and I venture to recommend that if the difficulty in the way can be got over the whole area should be placed under one municipal administration. In this way a respectable income would be available for works of permanent improvement in the old town—works which are absolutely needed for the sanitary well-being of the inhabitants and of the neighbouring cantonment.

No. 53. ORDER THEREON, 20th December 1871, No. 405.

Before disposing of the papers now before them the Government think it necessary to define the real position of the Cannanore family, which, from the past correspondence, appears to have been misunderstood by their representatives.

2. The representatives of this family have assumed, in the recent communications addressed to the Collector and the Government, the position of sovereign Princes, which is entirely incompatible with the present circumstances of the Cannanore family. So far as can be ascertained, the Cannanore family originally held the district of Cannanore and the Laccadive Islands as a tributary of the Cherikal Rajahs, and rendered itself independent on the dismemberment of a considerable portion of that Rajah's dominions about the middle of the eighteenth century. In the wars between the British Government, and Tippoo the Cannanore family joined in hostilities against the British Government, when the territories of the Beebee of Cannanore became, by right of conquest, forfeited to the East India Company. All her sovereign rights and power were then at an end, and in the agreement that was finally executed by the Beebee of Cannanore on the 28th October 1796 there is no trace of any pretensions to independence. Under this agreement the Beebee bound herself to pay to the Government of the Honourable East India Company 15,000 Rupees, being the jummah on the houses, purams, &c., situated at or near Cannanore, on free trade to the Laccadive Islands and on her jenm property on the said islands.

3. In this Kararnamah it is distinctly set forth that that article of agreement was not to do away, nor is it meant to do away, in any shape with the rights which the Government have to the Laccadive Islands as set forth in a previous Moochilika dated the 9th April 1793, which contained a clause to the following effect:—
" And it has been signified to me that after the rains a gentleman is to proceed " to the Laccadives to sequester them for the advantage of the Honourable " Company's Government and to appropriate to the use of the said Government " all the produce thereof. I do therefore engage to submit also to this if it shall be " ordered by the Governor-General in Council, neither shall I in any shape object " thereto or otherwise if it be so ordered. I shall be ready to account for the " true income and produce, and to pay the same to Government, wherefore I have " written these few lines as a Moochilika for the revenue of Government."

4. There is, therefore, nothing in the engagements between the Cannanore family and the British Government which can justify a claim on the part of that family to the sovereignty of the Laccadive Islands. The representatives of the family, since the date of the execution of the agreement above quoted, have been allowed to carry on their trade in coir, of which they have hitherto held the monopoly, to enjoy the lands belonging to them in the islands, and to settle, through their Agents, the trifling disputes which have from time to time arisen among the islanders. There have been no instances of grave crime in these islands, and the Government have not hitherto thought it necessary to interfere with their management or formally to introduce among a simple people the system of administration which prevail on the main land.

5. There was no necessity for any such step so long as the islanders were contented and yielded a willing obedience to the descendants of a family which had, in remote times, exercised sovereign rights and were still regarded as Chiefs to whom feudal obedience was due. But there is not now, nor has there ever been, any engagement which would prevent the Government from introducing into these islands the system of administration which prevails in other parts of India should the conduct of the islanders or of the representative of the Cannanore family render such a course necessary.

6. On the main land, and within what are known as the Karar limits, the Cannanore family occupy the position of an ordinary landholder. On the main land they have no share whatever in the administration of criminal and civil justice; they are themselves amenable to the Courts of the country, and are, in no respect, on a different footing from other landed proprietors.

7. The Collector will courteously but firmly explain these facts to Sultan Moosa Ali Rajah, the present representative of the Cannanore family, and he will carry out the instructions of the Government recorded in their Minutes of Consultation of the 26th October last, by declining to receive any communication from Sultan Moosa Ali Rajah containing assumptions of titles and dignity which have not been formally sanctioned by the Government, and which are incompatible with his real position.

8. The Collector will explain to Sultan Moosa Ali Rajah that, while deeming it necessary to clear away all doubts as regards his true position, the Government earnestly desire the welfare of this ancient family.

9. The Government have had repeatedly under consideration the constant complaints addressed to them by the late Sultan Ali Rajah of Cannanore of the frauds committed by the inhabitants of the Divi Islands in evading the customary monopoly on the coir and certain other produce of the islands. On the other hand, counter-complaints have been brought by the islanders of acts of oppression on the part of the Agents appointed by the Rajah for the management of these monopolies and for the general administration of the islands.

10. The object of the Rajah in addressing the Government was to obtain their aid in the maintenance of his monopolies, and he requested that orders might be issued to all the Superintendents of Sea Customs in Malabar and Canara directing them to regard all unprinted and unstamped port clearances coming from the Divi Islands as spurious, and to refuse entry to boats from the islands unprovided with genuine port clearances.

11. The Collector of Malabar, who was called upon for his opinion, reported that, as the monopoly of coir had been maintained by the British Government in the North Laccadive or Canara Islands, there was no objection to the right being retained and enforced by the Rajah in the Divi Islands provided that it should be established to the satisfaction of the Government that the Divi Islanders enjoy at the hands of the Rajah a good and liberal administration; that only the customary taxes are levied; and that, as regards the monopoly of coir and tortoiseshell, the dues levied are in accordance with usage.

12. The Government concurred generally in the views expressed by the Collector and resolved to send Mr. Logan, the Sub-Collector of the Malabar District, to visit and thoroughly inquire into the condition of the Divi Islands and to ascertain, on the spot, the nature of the administration which has prevailed on the islands for the last few years and in what respect it requires amendment. The Government directed that Sultan Ali Rajah should be invited to accompany Mr. Logan on this visit, or to depute an officer of approved intelligence to go with Mr. Logan as his representative. The opportunity of this visit was to be taken to obtain a correct knowledge of the manner in which the monopoly and the royalties in cowries and tortoiseshell have been levied, and for the preparation of a schedule which should prevent extortion by the Rajah or evasion of his dues by the islanders.

13. The Government have now before them an exhaustive report drawn up by Mr. Logan of his visit, in company with Sultan Ali Rajah, to the Divi Islands, and the remarks thereon which have been submitted by the Collector of Malabar.

14. The four islands which are the subject of Mr. Logan's report are Kalpeni, Androth, Kavaratti, and Agatti. There is another island, Minicoy, which is also subject to the Rajah; but, as in this island there is no monopoly, its circumstances differ entirely from those of the four northern islands. The people of Minicoy are described as being prosperous and contented, and as willingly obeying the authority of the Rajah.

15. This authority is described by Mr. Logan as at present in complete abeyance in the islands of Androth, Kavaratti, and Agatti. In Kalpeni, although the authority of the Rajah is still recognized, the inhabitants are described as having many and just causes of complaint. The increasing resistance of the Divi Islanders to the Rajah's authority is due not to the denial of the Rajah's rights or even to a

dislike of his authority, but to a spirit of passive disobedience, induced by the exactions and oppressions of his Agents, principally in connexion with the coir monopoly. In Kalpeni the dissatisfaction which has arisen is owing to this cause and also to the grasping policy pursued by the Rajah's Agents, who seized the opportunity of the storm of 1847, which destroyed the trees in the island, to convert private into Pandarom land, *i.e.*, land in which the Rajah holds the proprietary right. The islanders of Kalpeni also complain that their head men always side with the Rajah in cases in which the Rajah is interested.

16. As above stated, the authority of the Rajah is in abeyance in Androth, Kavaratti, and Agatti, and in all these three islands there are the elements of what are likely to become serious disputes between the Karnavars or chief families and the inferior class regarding a monopoly of internal trade of the islands which is at present held by the Karnavars, who also claim a title in all the lands held by the inferior castes.

17. The Rajah's administration in all these islands is carried on by paid officers named Karryastars, one for each island, who are appointed by the Rajah and are solely responsible to him. The only other salaried officers are Accountants paid by the Rajah, one for each island, and two village runners attached to each of the Karryastars.

18. The Agents are assisted in the administration by the Muhyastars or principal inhabitants; but the Agents have the power of overruling the "futwa" (decision) of the Muhyastars. There is no written law: civil, criminal, fiscal, and commercial cases are all ruled by custom, of which the exponents are the Muhyastars. No record has hitherto been kept in criminal cases; but these are of a petty character, as hitherto there has been no grave crime in the islands. Mr. Logan believes in the truth of this alleged immunity from serious crime, as a similar condition is also characteristic of the Canara Islands, which are under the direct control of the Civil authorities of the Canara District. The administration of civil justice is described by Mr. Logan as most unsatisfactory, it being conducted as if the sole aim was the aggrandizement of the Rajah's private property. In this, as in most things connected with the administration, Mr. Logan notices the absence of all regard for public opinion. The fiscal administration of the four northern islands consists in the maintenance of the monopoly of coir and the royalties in tortoiseshell, cowries, kolothuria, and ambergris, for, with the exception of a few informal nuzzers and cesses which the Rajah attempts to levy, no other revenue is obtained by him from the islands.

19. Of these monopolies the coir only is of importance. It is to this monopoly that Mr. Logan attributes the condition of anarchy in three, at least, of the northern islands, and the slow progress they have made, which is in striking contrast with the prosperity of Minicoy, where there is no monopoly and where there is a contented submission to the Rajah's authority. The system pursued provides that all cocoanut fibre produced in the islands must be taken to Cannanore and delivered to the Rajah at a fixed price. The value of the article in the open market varies considerably, but is roughly estimated by the Rajah at 40 Rs. per candy of twenty maunds. In 1865-66 the monopoly price paid by the Rajah was 20 Rupees; in 1868-69 it was raised to Rupees 22½, and it has now been raised

to 25 Rupees. These prices are not remunerative to the islanders, and the effect of the monopoly has been to render the islanders careless in the manufacture of the coir, which is now of a very inferior quality, although that from the Divi Islands might under different circumstances, and if the islanders derived profit from its improvement, be of a quality which would fetch high prices in the Indian markets.

20. But, apart from the inadequate price paid for the coir under the system of a monopoly, there are many other evils attendant upon the system. The islanders regard with the utmost horror the idea of being compelled to carry their produce to Cannanore and to deal with the Rajah.

21. Mr. Macgregor says—"The tyranny which the monopoly gives an opportunity of enforcing, the petty exactions which they suffer at the hands of the Rajah's dependents, the delay to which they are exposed, the subterfuges resorted to to evade fair and full payment, appear to make the pressure of the monopoly, as worked by the Rajah, intolerable. Even when the amount to be paid has been determined the Rajah can always fall back on the alleged existence of an old balance to be scored out, and, as no accounts of the balances are given to the parties or are even now forthcoming when demanded, it is impossible to disprove the claim." Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the islanders have been driven to resistance, and that at present the monopoly can scarcely be said to exist. It has, in fact, for some years past been evaded by most of the islands, and the coir has been carried to Calicut or elsewhere and sold for the sole benefit of the islanders.

22. According to verified accounts, the whole amount of coir brought to Cannanore has not been more than one hundred candies per annum, while the average quantity produced in the islands is estimated at 1325 candies, which, calculating a profit from the monopoly to the Rajah of about 15 Rupees per candy, should have given him an annual income of 20,000 Rupees.

23. From Mr. Logan's report it appears that the Rajah is now prepared to assimilate the prices which he will in future pay for coir to his islanders with that paid by the Government to the North Laccadive Islands for the second class coir, and to observe the same method of payment, viz., two-thirds to be paid in rice and one-third in money.

24. The Government are of opinion that matters have gone too far to afford any hope that the Rajah, unassisted, will be able to enforce even these more favourable conditions. The islanders have for the last few years successfully evaded the monopoly, and an attempt on the part of the Rajah, unassisted by Government, to re-impose the monopoly would not improbably be attended by bloodshed and would be unsuccessful. On the other hand, the evils which have attended the Rajah's management of this monopoly have been so serious that the Government cannot consent to lend him any aid in its restoration.

25. The Collector will clearly explain this to the Rajah and exhort him to re-gain the obedience of the islanders by the announcement that he has of his own free will abolished the coir monopoly and that he is willing to receive the revenue undoubtedly due to him by the islanders in some less objectionable form.

26. The Collector will also make the Rajah understand that should his attempt to enforce the monopoly lead to disorder and bloodshed, it will be impossible that

the Government should remain inactive on such an occasion, and that it will be absolutely necessary that they should resume the Divi Islands.

27. In the event of the Rajah consenting to abolish, of his own free will, the monopolies he has hitherto claimed and till recently collected, it remains to be considered in what manner he can most easily, and with least disadvantage to the islanders, collect the amount of revenue, to which, from long prescriptive right, he may be held to be entitled.

28. Mr. Logan has suggested that the people of the four northern islands should be taxed as are those of Minicoy, where a moderate poll-tax is in force-paid in kind—in coir—or that a land-tax should take the place of the monopolies. As pointed out by Mr. Macgregor, there are objections to both these proposals.

29. The collection of a poll-tax by Agents so far removed from supervision would probably lead to abuse, independently of the general objections that exist to this description of tax. A land-tax would, on the other hand, involve a survey of the islands, no proper accounts by which a land-tax could be assessed being in existence. There is the further objection to a land-tax that the introduction of a regular land survey and assessment would inevitably raise difficult questions of tenant right, of which there are already signs, and that the settlement of these questions would be entirely beyond the competency of the Rajah's Agents.

30. The Collector of Malabar is disposed to recommend a moderate export duty on coir, or, if necessary, on all produce of the cocoanut as well as on other monopoly products. Mr. Macgregor states that the advantages of this would be that a complete check could be kept on the revenue by comparing the collections of the islands with imports on the coast, while there would be no room for dispute as to quality; the manufacturers would have an object in improving the quality of the coir, and the innumerable evils attendant on the monopoly system would be obviated.

31. Mr. Macgregor suggests that a Notification by the Governor-General under Section 23 of the Customs' Act VI. of 1863, prohibiting the import of Laccadive Island coir and other produce liable to pay export duty not accompanied by a pass from the Customs authorities of the island, would provide a legal mode of enforcing the demand.

32. It appears to the Government very doubtful whether a Notification such as would be necessary to prevent the smuggling of monopoly produce could be issued under Section 23 of Act VI. of 1863 as suggested by Mr. Macgregor. A separate law would probably be necessary, and to frame a special law for the protection of the Rajah's interests might not be without inconvenience as a precedent, and might be open to objection under the special circumstances of this case.

33. The Government consider that the plan most in accordance with local custom would be to recognize that the Rajah has a right to a share in the coir produced in the islands. The exact proportion which should be taken by the Rajah as his share should be determined by the Collector after debate with the Rajah and the head men of the islands, and the amount to be paid in kind should be calculated on the average produce of the islands for a reasonable number of years, and should, for a certain period, be not liable to variation. A revision of this amount, representing the Rajah's share, might be made at fixed periods, say every ten years, with

the consent of the Government. The same course might be adopted in respect o the remaining monopolies, unless the Rajah should be willing to relinquish these, which are represented as being of little value. In fixing the Rajah's share the Collector would endeavour to place the islanders in a position not inferior to the Northern Laccadive Islands, and any losses to which this arrangement would subject the Rajah might be met by a corresponding reduction in the peishcush of 10,000 Rupees which he pays on account of his trade with the islands. The Rajah's share once paid, the islanders would be free to carry their coir to any port most advantageous to themselves.

34. They would, under this arrangement, have a direct motive to improve the coir manufacture, as they would receive higher prices for the superior article. At the same time the share due to the Rajah, paid in kind, would also command a better market price to the benefit of the Rajah.

35. It is essential to this arrangement that the Rajah should abstain from pressing any claims that may have arisen from the breaches of the fiscal rules that have recently prevailed, and that no claim should be attempted to be enforced by the Rajah on this account.

36. In consideration of the Rajah foregoing these claims the Government would be prepared to make a fair remission of the arrears of peishcush which may have accrued. Although, at first sight, the arrangement indicated above may be distasteful to the Rajah, he may be brought, by the advice and persuasion of the Collector, to perceive that it is offered to him by the Government with no intention of gain to the British Government, but as the only means of rescuing him from his present difficulties. It should be explained to the Rajah that if he consents to this equitable arrangement, and on no other condition, the Government will exercise their authority to enforce his claims.

37. Should he refuse, the Government cannot assist him in maintaining the monopoly. They cannot allow the islands to become the scene of violence and bloodshed. The Rajah's resources must, in this case, cease altogether, and on his failing to pay regularly his peishcush the islands will pass away from his authority altogether.

38. If the Rajah consents to these proposals, there will, it is apprehended, be little difficulty in restoring his authority on the islands, and the Government will not, in that case, consider it necessary to make any radical change in their administration, which, with certain amendments, is not ill suited to the condition and character of the people.

39. The appointment of the Karryastars and such other subordinate Agents as may be necessary will remain with the Rajah subject to the approval of the Collector.

40. The Collector will frame a set of simple rules, conceived in the spirit of our criminal law, for the guidance of the Rajah's Agents in disposing of petty criminal offences. A similar set of rules should be prepared for their guidance in disposing of civil and revenue cases.

41. Should cases of serious crime occur, a reference will be made by the Magistrate of Malabar for the orders of Government as to the course to be adopted; but it seems unnecessary at present to provide further for this contingency. A

record of the Muhyastars' fatwa and of the Karayakar's reasons for decisions and sentence must invariably be recorded in each case tried in the islands. Cases will be tried only in the presence of the accused, who shall be allowed to cross-examine.

42. No other penalties than those prescribed in the rules prepared for the guidance of the Karyastars shall be inflicted.

43. The Government do not think that any great advantage would result from an annual report, such as is proposed by Messrs. Macgregor and Logan; but they consider that it will be necessary that the Divi Islands should be annually visited by a Covenanted European Officer, to be deputed for that duty by the Collector of Malabar.

44. A special Agent approved by the Collector shall be sent by the Rajah to inquire into the boundary and other grievances at Kalpeni. The Agent will make a rough survey account of the holdings of the people, and record in writing his decision and the grounds thereof in each case brought before him.

45. The correspondence relating to the petty dues of the nature of a moturpha tax levied within the Karar limits will form the subject of a separate order.

46. It only remains for the Government to dispose of the correspondence that has taken place relative to the formal recognition of Sultan Moosa Ali Rajah as the representative of the Cannanore family and his request that the salute and honours paid to the representative of the family—which were resumed from the late representative, Sultan Ali Rajah—should be restored to him.

47. The Collector will inform the Rajah that he is fully recognized by the Government as the representative of the Cannanore family. As regards the restoration of the salute and honours, which were, on account of his grave misconduct, withheld from the late Sultan Ali Rajah, it will be necessary that the Government should obtain the sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. The Collector of Malabar will explain to Sultan Moosa Ali Rajah that under existing circumstances no such application can be made.

48. In applying on behalf of the Rajah for honours which have been forfeited, it is necessary that the Madras Government should be able to state that the present representative of the Cannanore family is deserving of this special favour at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen. To do this the Government must be in a position to affirm that Sultan Moosa Ali Rajah has accepted the advice tendered to him in a friendly spirit by the Madras Government, and that he has placed the administration of the islands confided to his management in a condition which meets with the entire approval of the Government.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.

No. 54. Read the following letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay, to the Chief Secretary to Government, Fort St. George, dated Bombay Castle, 12th December 1871, No. 6003:—

Political Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 331, dated the 16th October last, forwarding, for the consideration of the Bombay Government,

a memorial from Her Highness M. Kamakshi Amba Boyee Sahiba, of Tanjore, on the subject of a successor to the late Rajah of Kolhapoor.

2. In reply, I am desired to request that the Government of Fort St. George may be moved to inform Her Highness Kamakshi Baee that His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the adoption of Narrain Rao (son of Dinkur Rao Bhoslay, the head of the Khanwut Bhouslays, and next of kin to the Kolhapoor family) to the Kolhapoor Gadee, and that the adoption has been carried out.

No. 55. ORDER THEREON, 20th December 1871, No. 406.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing letter be furnished to the Government Agent, Tanjore, for communication to Her Highness Kamakshi Baee.

(Signed) R. S. ELLIS,
Chief Secretary.